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REGIONALISM IN FRANCE GROWS MORE INSISTENT

Tendency Is Strong to Break Away From Influence of Capital City

LYONS IS INDUSTRIAL COMPETITOR OF PARIS

Exposition Discloses Fact That Provinces Take Pride in Their Special Products

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, July 4 (Special Correspondence).—An important movement of decentralization, or rather, of regionalism, has recently made much headway in France. Movements of this kind often pass almost unperceived for their effects are, naturally, gradual. It was the idea of Napoleon to concentrate French life at Paris. From a governmental point of view, it will probably prove to be impossible to break down what many people consider to be the excessive importance of the capital city.

Paris is beyond question truly representative of France, and it has been stated too emphatically and too often that Paris is not the whole of France. In the physical and geographical sense, Paris cannot, of course, pretend to be France, but politically, intellectually, artistically, commercially, it has become almost important and is a veritable microcosm of the country.

But the idea of regionalism was never totally obliterated. Although the old provinces were suppressed and France was divided into departments of a purely artificial character, dependent on Paris, governed in reality by prefects who were answerable to the central Government alone, the old provinces nevertheless persisted, though they had no legal existence.

Local Customs and Traditions. Brittany and Burgundy and Bordeaux all felt that they had a life of their own. They kept their customs and traditions. Since the war an effort to revive these local sentiments has been unexpectedly successful.

As an industrial capital, Lyons is the rival of Paris. Provence keeps its peculiarly southern fairs and amusements. Alsace and Lorraine, which were restored at the end of the war to France, though not claiming autonomy, insist that they shall not be subjected to the laws dictated from Paris but shall form something like a state within a state. Normandy cultivates and practices its own arts and crafts. Generally, one has the distinct impression that a process of decentralization, which is probably excellent, has begun, the end of which can hardly be foreseen.

When Mistrail and the poets of the Midi refused to write in the modern French language and used their own picturesque tongue for their works, they gave an impetus to regionalism. It is perhaps to the local growth of arts and crafts that regionalism owes most. Various districts which had their own notions, declined to come under the tutelage of Paris and its fashions. They set up here and there associations whose purpose it was to encourage and stimulate the men of a given area to preserve and cultivate their own special talents.

Factories Transferred. Put in equally important factor was the scattering of industry throughout the country as a result of the war, which put out of action the northern towns which were so closely connected with Paris, and even at certain periods, Paris itself. It was necessary, under the menace of the German occupation, to transfer factories and workshops to the center and even to the south of France. When the war was over these new factories and workshops continued to function and an irresistible impulse was given to a number of regions.

France is becoming industrialized as it never was before, and although for a long time to come it must rely for at least 50 per cent of its prosperity on its agriculture, the example of Lyons and of Marseilles and of Bordeaux and of Lille and other towns which have promoted their own trade fairs and have begun to be a law unto themselves, is being followed.

Provincial Skill. This year there have been seen in Paris a number of exhibitions showing the skill of the provinces in sports which were almost completely unknown to the Parisian, and although they certainly lose something of their local color in being transferred to the capital, they indicate the desire of the provinces to cut a figure in the world of games, as well as in arts and commerce.

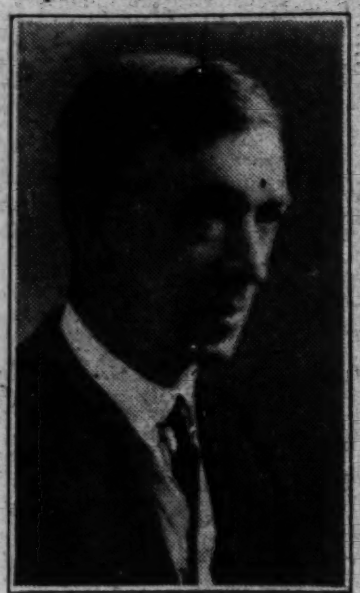
One realized most clearly at the Exposition des Arts Décoratifs the fact that Gascony, Poitou, the Jales of France, and other provinces had their own conceptions which were different from those of the metropolis. Many of them set up their own pavilions for the display of their own peculiar products.

The movement is capable of much greater intensification and extension, but it is apparent that a sort of local patriotism is rapidly developing, which would, while not interfering with the structure of France as a single homogeneous nation, yet insist on the diverse characteristics of the component parts.

MR. DAVES TO SPEAK

RICHMOND, Va., July 13 (Special Correspondence).—Charles G. Daves, Vice-President of the United States, will be the principal speaker at the annual picnic of the Augusta County Farmers' Union, to be held July 20, on the grounds of Augusta Military Academy.

Depicts China's Problems



Photograph by Chinese Daily News
H. G. W. WOODHEAD
English Authority, Editor in China,
Speaks at Chicago Institute

EXPERTS DISCUSS HOW DOLLAR BILL CAN LAST LONGER

Treasury Officials Say "Greenbacks" Last But 7 Months—Use of "Twos" Urged

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—Money experts from all parts of the United States have been called into conference at the Treasury on the question how to make the dollar bill last longer.

The 12 federal reserve banks, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and other Treasury bureaus were represented. Charles Dewey, Assistant Secretary, explained that the dollar bill now lasts about seven months, and that more than 1,000,000,000 such bills were printed last year at a cost of 1.7 cents each. Treasury officials hope to spur greater use of the \$2 and \$5 bills, which cost proportionately less to produce, so that the \$1 bills may be held longer for seasoning before being put into circulation.

MODUS VIVENDI RATIFIED
WARSAW, July 16 (AP).—The Senate yesterday ratified the commercial modus vivendi with the United States. The Diet passed the agreement July 1.

UNITED CHINESE PLAN ASKED BY PEKING EDITOR

Co-operation of America and Great Britain Needed, Is View of Mr. Woodhead

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, July 16—America sincerely desires to aid China but might accomplish more by a firmer policy in co-operation with Great Britain, said H. G. W. Woodhead, editor of the Peking and Tientsin Times and of the Year-Book of China, in addressing the final session here of the three weeks' institute of politics under the Norman Watt Harris Foundation at the University of Chicago on the subject of China's foreign relations.

Taking up American interests in China, Mr. Woodhead pointed out that the political influence of the United States, "has been consistently exerted to maintain integrity and independence of the republic, and equal opportunity."

"British and American interests in China are in the main identical," he said, "both seeking above all to secure stable conditions for the development of their commerce."

Trade and Political Interests. Great Britain, Japan, and United States were described as having the greatest commercial interests in China. France and Russia have important political interests, he explained, "though for the moment Russia's trade is negligible."

Mr. Woodhead described complications of the Chinese customs tariff, including Chinese efforts to gain tariff autonomy. Referring to the special conference on the subject provided for at the Washington Conference, he said:

"The special conference, if it should assemble this year, will be confronted with a series of most complicated problems for China's foreign creditors, especially the Japanese, are clamoring for payment of at least some of her long overdue obligations, and the proposed 2 1/2 years which is only to be permitted conditionally, would be a mere drop in the bucket if it had to be applied to the discharge of foreign debts."

Japan's Field of Influence

Regarding Japanese influence in China Mr. Woodhead said Japan had obtained substantial interest in various parts of the country.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

PARKING OUT OF BUSY AREAS, USING TROLLEYS TO BUSINESS, URGED AS TRAFFIC SOLUTION

Elevated Perfecting Plan, to Be Tried First in Everett, Which Is Expected to Relieve Ever Increasing Congestion in Boston

Park your car outside the Boston traffic congestion and ride to business by subway, elevated or special bus service.

This is the plan which has now been advanced to give substantial relief to the automobile parking congestion in Greater Boston. With the conservative estimate that Massachusetts will have 1,000,000 automobiles at least by 1930, and Boston an increasingly proportionate number, it is believed that one solution to the problem rests in the establishment of spacious parking areas adjoining the strategically located rapid transit terminal.

GERMANY FIRM ON TARIFF BILL

Government Against Compromise—Unanimity on Security Reply

By Special Cable

BERLIN, July 16—Full unanimity regarding the draft of the reply to Aristide Briand's note was reached yesterday during the first meeting of the cabinet called to discuss the question, it is officially announced. No intimation of the contents has yet transpired. Tomorrow morning the Reichstag committee on foreign affairs will meet for confidential sessions and the members of federal states have been summoned to Berlin for a conference Friday afternoon.

The note probably will be forwarded immediately afterward to Paris and the contents published early next week simultaneously in Paris and Berlin.

The debate on foreign affairs is expected to commence in the Reichstag next Wednesday or Thursday. This debate, doubtless, will clear the atmosphere and test the stability of the Government. The extreme Right is straining every effort to gain support for its "vote of nonconfidence" in Dr. Gustav Stresemann, and an apparently credible source learns that 30 Conservatives are ready to back up the Nationalists, a number which, although possibly insufficient for the desired majority, might render the Chancellor's already intricate position still more difficult.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

TRADES COUNCIL WINS DECISION ON ARBITRATION

Federal Board of Conciliation Rules Against Employers' Association

Decision favorable on practically all contentions advanced by the Building Trades Council in the dispute with the Building Trades Employers' Association was handed down today by the board of federal conciliators. Charles G. Wood, William C. Liller, and R. A. Brown of the United States Department of Labor.

The employees, in hearings held Tuesday and Friday, urged that wages of laborers in the building industry be arbitrated, while the Employers' Association contended that under the terms of the agreement governing the industry, no arbitration was possible before April 1, 1926. A strike vote taken two weeks ago by the council is pending execution.

The recommendation of the federal conciliators, which is advanced to the disputants only in an advisory sense, says:

"Arbitration in labor disputes is never untimely. Its growth in the building industry should be encouraged, not retarded by technical objections. If arbitration is a fair method of dealing with a labor dispute on April 1, 1926, it is an equally fair method now. The principle of arbitration does not require aging to improve it."

The Employers' Association had said that it would find itself "instantly liable for breach of contract" if an arbitration were allowed now, but the conciliators' report says: "It would be intolerably inconsistent if the statutes imposed penalty by making 'instantly liable for breach of contract' any one resorting to this peaceful method of terminating a labor dispute."

The resistance of the employers to arbitration implies an expectation that an award would increase the wage rates. If there are reasons for such expectations, the laborers are entitled to such an increase."

The commissioners recommended that the parties form an arbitration board by a method whereby each party shall choose one member, and the arbitrators so chosen select a third, the chairman. If the two arbitrators fail to choose a third in five days, choice shall be made by the United States Secretary of Labor.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Young Financiers Quit Wall Street for Books

New York, July 16

WITH \$250,000 made mostly in Wall Street in three years, two young college graduates have gone into publishing to satisfy their fondness for books. They are Bennett A. Cerf, a graduate of the Columbia School of Journalism, and Donald S. Klopfer, a graduate of Williams.

After graduation, Mr. Cerf entered a Wall Street broker's office. The connection proved lucrative, but he yearned to devote his entire time to literature. Now he and Mr. Klopfer have purchased the rights to 112 books and incorporated themselves. A few money involved in the purchase, Mr. Cerf says, was earned by him and Mr. Klopfer since leaving college.

'Old Ironsides' Gets Elks' Aid

Lodge Would Raise \$500,000 to Restore Frigate

PORTLAND, Ore., July 16 (Special).—The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks will undertake the raising of \$500,000 for the restoration of the historic American Navy frigate Constitution. Approval of the plan advanced by James R. Nicholson, Boston, past grand exalted ruler of the order, was voiced at a convention. Mr. Nicholson will continue as campaign director and will supervise the work of raising the fund.

It is the purpose of the fund to comply with the act of the last Congress governing the disposition of the old warships. The fund will be turned over to the Secretary of the Navy, who will have charge of the repair of the vessel.

Historic and patriotic aspects of the famous ship caused the Elks to take an active interest in her restoration, and the campaign, it is felt, offers an unusual opportunity to the duty of serving as the field agents for the campaign.

A resolution adopted by the order yesterday says: "This grand lodge does hereby express its deep satisfaction that the Government has again found our order an acceptable agency for practical patriotic service. It heartily approves the prompt response made on behalf of the order by Grand Exalted Ruler Price and the members of the order to this co-operate with the Secretary of the Navy in the restoration of Old Ironsides, a sacred symbol of Americanism."

The drill team of Bakersfield, Calif., won first place today in the contest on Multnomah Field. The Zouaves, of Jackson, Mich., winners for several consecutive years, took second place. The drum corps of St. Paul, Minn., won first place, and that from Dallas, Tex., second and third places. The third award being made for the team farthest away from home.

HENRY FORD OFFERS \$1,706,000 FOR SHIPS

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—Henry Ford today offered \$1,706,000 for the 200 Shipping Board vessels set aside for scrapping.

His bid compares with \$1,370,000 offered by the Boston Iron & Metal Co. of Baltimore, where a previous set of bids were opened June 30. The Baltimore company's tender was favored by President Palmer of the Fleet Corporation, but rejected by the shipping board, which called for new proposals.

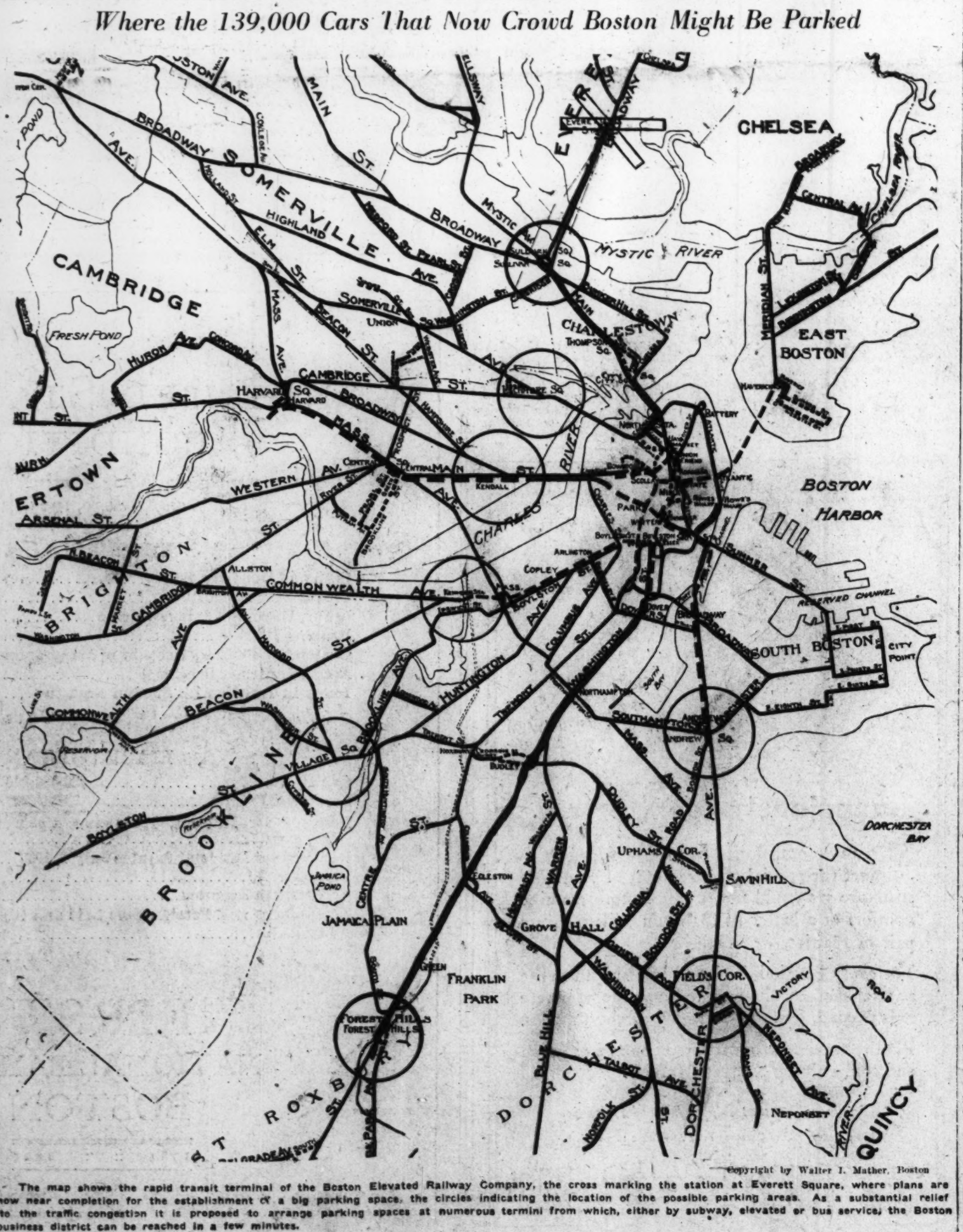
COTTON RATES HELD UNFAIR

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—Freight rates on cotton from southwestern states to Texas gulf ports were held to be unfair today by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the ground that they discriminate between warehouse and compressing plants located on the waterfronts and establishments located farther inland.

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The map shows the rapid transit terminal of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, the cross marking the station at Everett Square, where plans are now near completion for the establishment of a big parking space. The circles indicating the location of the possible parking areas. As a substantial relief to the traffic congestion it is proposed to arrange parking spaces at numerous termini from which, either by subway, elevated or bus service, the Boston business district can be reached in a few minutes.

Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	18,463,140.05
Accrued Interest Receivable	693,357.04
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches	975,336.33
Total	\$373,418,058.80
LIABILITIES	
Capital	\$20,000,000.00
Surplus & Profits	23,341,227.89
Reserved for Interest, Taxes and Unearned Discount	1,786,373.81
Reserved for Dividend Payable July 1, 1925	800,000.00
Deposits	279,478,551.58
Acceptances Executed	19,741,326.46
Acceptances and Foreign Bills Sold and Other Liabilities	28,270,579.06
Total	\$373,418,058.80
The FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON 1784 :: :: 1925	
<i>Boston Branches</i> 115 SUMMIT STREET UPRAMS CORNER FIELDS CORNER HYDE PARK ROULINBALS BOYLSTON ALESTON	<i>Foreign Branches</i> BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA HAVANA, CUBA <i>European Representatives</i> 24, OLD BRIDGE STREET LONDON, ENGLAND
MAIN OFFICE: 67 MILE STREET	UPTOWN OFFICE: 425 BOYLSTON STREET
NORTH END OFFICE: 260 HANOVER STREET	

BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUBS HOLD INTERNATIONAL DAY

National Federation Convention Hears Dr. Elizabeth Thellberg and Other Speakers—More Than 2000 Delegates Served at the Great Clambake

PORTLAND, Me., July 16 (Special)—Today is International Day at the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs convention being held here this week. It started this morning with an emblem breakfast at the Congress Square Hotel, presided over by Miss Pearl H. Mallock, Kansas City, national emblem chairman.

At 9:15 the convention was called to order by the national president, Miss Adella Prichard of Portland, Ore., with the credentials committee making its final report. The session also gave serious constructive consideration to the national organ of the federation, the Independent Woman.

This noon special luncheon were held all over the city by various groups, including round table and district delegations.

The international aspects of the federation were brought out at the afternoon session of the convention at City Hall. One of the subjects discussed was the international relations of women, the speaker being Dr. Elizabeth Thellberg, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., professor of physiology at Yassar College, Dr. Carl E. Mills of Constantinople, Turkey, director of the League of Nations Commission for Destitute Women and Children, was another speaker.

Greetings from Canada were received and a report of the Quinquennial conference of the International Council of Women was made by Miss Mary Stewart, of Washington, D. C.

The annual banquet at the Exposition Building, at which nearly 2500 women will sit down at one time, is to be held this evening. Miss Mary Arlette Penney of Portland, chairman of the convention committee, will preside, and the speakers will include Miss Florence E. Allen, judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. There will also be singing contests by the different club quartets and glee clubs and other entertaining features.

It was announced today that the Maine National Guard, now in summer camp at Fort Williams, would stage a regulation review and parade for the visiting delegates at the fort tomorrow at 4:10 p. m.

The Maine Airways, Inc., also issued an invitation today to the ladies of the convention who desired to be the guests of the local airman on seeing Portland from the air and

it is believed a large number will accept.

The radio-casting of a program furnished entirely by the delegates to the convention from the new Portland station last night was most successful according to telegrams and other reports which are being received.

Great Clambake Served

More than 2000 lobsters, 2000 eggs, 2000 sweet potatoes, 2000 individual ice creams and 105 bushels of clams, not to mention several hundred gallons of clam bouillon were consumed at the great clambake which was given to the delegates at Peak Island last evening.

It took exactly three hours for the chefs and the volunteers from the four Portland service clubs—Rotary, Kiwanis, Loyal and Exchange—to serve the dinner and they worked with great rapidity and had a wonderfully fine system which never weakened or broke down at any time, during the strenuous period.

The affair was handled in cafeteria style, each delegate coming up to a counter where she was handed a card upon which was stamped the following: "Welcome N. F. B. W. C. Inc., Clam Bake, Peak Island, Maine, July 15, 1925." On this was placed the lobster, always hot, the steaming clams and all of the other articles of food, including a slice of watermelon and finally a large paper spoon, a magnet with which to break the shell of the lobster and a pick to pick out the meat.

Bake Lasts Three Hours

Service was started at 5:30 and the last person was served at 8:30 the various steamers after taking the delegates on an hour and a half sail about Portland harbor and Casco Bay, landing them in parties of several hundreds of intervals of about an hour apart. This system seemed to work out most satisfactorily and the visitors declared that the event had been a wonderful success. Strange as it may seem, approximately 1000 of those who attended the bake had never before eaten lobster or steamed clams.

The entire party, numbering well over 2000, with their fancy hats, and individual costumes, as well as decorations made a most effective picture. The setting for the bake in Greenwood Garden with the sun setting across Portland harbor also added tremendously to the beauty of the spectacle.

Delegates Appear in Strange Costumes



Business and Professional Women's Clubs Members From Oklahoma Wearing Indian Regalia at Portland, Me., Convention

UNITED CHINESE PLAN ASKED BY PEKING EDITOR

(Continued from Page 1)

rious important enterprises through enormous loans. He stated: "A Japanese firm has erected a high power long distance wireless station in the vicinity of Peking, which according to the terms of the original agreements, is to enjoy a monopoly of long distance communication for a period of 30 years."

"This monopoly has been challenged by the British Government on the ground that it conflicts with proper engagements entered into with the Marconi company, and by the American Government which supports the Federal Wireless Company on the ground that the Marconi contract contravenes the treaty rights of American citizens in China and the policy of the open door."

"The aggressive policy inaugurated by Japan in 1915 has been abandoned superficially, at any rate—during the past few years, and replaced by a more conciliatory attitude. There is little doubt, however, that Japan plans a more active part than any other power in China's internal affairs."

Maintenance of Open Door

Regarding British policy in China the lecturer said: "I may, I think, fairly sum up British policy today as aiming at the maintenance of the open door, the equality of opportunity, the extension of commercial and industrial facilities in China, the maintenance of existing treaty rights until such time as China proves her fitness to assume greater administrative responsibilities, and peace on the Indian-Tibetan frontier."

"The British Government willingly abandoned its former claim to a sphere of influence in the Yangtze Valley, and, to the best of my belief, there has been no serious difference of opinion between the British and American governments as to the policy to be pursued in China for some years past."

Assertion of Treaty Rights

Russian policy during the last year was described as "having been the huge underground exhibition hall. One of the features of the coming fair will be the machinery hall conceived to be the largest exhibition hall in Germany. It occupies an area of 21,000 square meters."

Winipeg, Man. (AP)—Fines imposed on offenders under the provincial temperance act enriched the treasuries of the City of Winipeg and the town of Transcona, adjoining this city, to the extent of \$1150 in one week recently.

Washington (AP)—The National Association announces it plans a program for collecting trade information in the soft coal industry and disseminating it in summarized form. The Supreme Court ruling in the maple flooring and cement cases was held to permit the plan.

New York (AP)—Demands for a straight 5 percent increase in freight rates for the northwestern railroads, instead of an 11 percent advance previously suggested, probably will be formulated at a conference in New York for which executives of the western roads are now gathering.

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Indianapolis (AP)—Approval of the appointment of judges for life was voiced by the International Association of Police Chiefs in convention here. Traffic law violations in American cities can be reduced if judges, unhampered by political obligations, will fix more severe sentences for violators, several chiefs asserted in a general discussion of traffic problems.

New York (AP)—Receivers for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad announced that they have retained Charles E. Hutton, formerly Secretary of State, to represent them at the rate inquiry before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and to advocate a rate increase recently proposed by them.

Washington (AP)—Plans for a World Forestry Congress to be held in Rome April 29 to May 5, 1926, are announced here by the American Tree Association, headed by Charles Lathrop Pack. It will be sponsored by the International Institute of Agriculture, the Italian Government and the American Tree Association. Objects of the congress, as outlined by Mr. Pack, will have direct relation to the economic necessities of every nation in the world.

Kansas City, Mo. (AP)—A contract has been signed by a local underwriting syndicate and Anthony Fokker, manufacturer and inventor of the Fokker airplane, by which a \$2,000,000 airplane manufacturing plant will be established here. The contract provides that the syndicate shall put \$1,000,000 into the enterprise and Mr. Fokker a like amount. Several large subscriptions for the stock have already been made.

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CANCELING OF WAR DEBTS IS ADVOCATED

The Rev. H. R. Weir Speaker at Missionary Conference

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., July 16 (Special)—Christianity and the highest diplomacy call upon the United States to cancel the war debts of the European nations, said the Rev. Howard Robert Weir, rector of Grace Episcopal Church of Salem, Mass., in speaking yesterday at the summer conference for Women's Foreign Missionary Societies.

"When John Hay," he said, "returned the indemnity given by China to the United States for the trouble over the Boxer rebellion, he did something that has borne fruit in nearly half a century of unparalleled good will, and even in the face of the present delicate situation still exerts a great good influence. The time has come when the United States must—I say must—do a similar act for the nations of Europe, at least for Italy and France. If we wish to disprove the charge of attempting to wring blood from stones and at the same time cement a mighty friendship, we can do no other."

The Rev. Herbert W. Gates, D. D., of Boston, Mass., acting general secretary of the Congregational Education Society, has accepted the call to fill the position of Dean of the Northfield Conference of Religious Education, which will open August 1. More than 700 persons are expected to attend the conference where they will have the opportunity of choosing from 35 courses in subjects bearing upon religious education taught by 28 of the most prominent instructors of this country.

VERMONT COUNCIL SOON TO HOLD MEETING

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 16 (Special)—The first meeting of the Vermont Co-operative Council will be held in the Senate Chamber at the State House next Thursday morning, when 24 representative citizens, men and women, chosen from 12 representative state-wide organizations, will consider Vermont's needs and possibilities and formulate a plan for working together for the upbuilding of the State.

The idea was first broached at a meeting of the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce here several weeks ago, the suggestion being made by E. Lewis Olney, secretary of the Associated Industries of Vermont, that such a body be called together by the Governor and made into a permanent council of progress to work out some definite suggestions to present to the 1927 Legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS MEN
ON CARNEGIE STAFF

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 16 (Special)—John A. Preti of Quincy, Mass., Arista E. Fisher of Franklin, Mass., and Ralph B. Norton of Easton, Mass., all graduates of Boston institutions have been appointed to the staff of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, President Thomas S. Baker announced today.

Messrs. Preti and Fisher, who have been named as instructors, will begin their work here in September on the staff of the division of general plans. Mr. Norton, appointed to a research fellowship in metallurgy, will begin his studies in August.

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Women's—with center, border and hem in buff, lavender or rose, stamped for several different designs for embroidery.

At 45c
—of white linen, with colored border and drawn threads.

At 59c
Men's—with white linen with colored borders and drawn threads; a sheet of initials is included.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co. BUFFALO NEW-YORK

PARKING OUT OF BUSY AREAS, USING TROLLEYS TO BUSINESS, URGED AS TRAFFIC SOLUTION

(Continued from Page 1)

a. m. to 6 p. m., according to the Boston Chamber of Commerce. While this number is constantly growing the accommodations for such heavy traffic is more or less static.

The Chamber of Commerce is convinced that the increase in automobile registration is inevitably bringing about a situation which will demand drastic action. It explains, furthermore, that there is no sign that a saturation point is being approached, adding:

"A glance at the chart showing the annual number of registrations in Massachusetts since 1908 indicates that the rate of increase has been extremely rapid. Even if this rate of increase should become much less rapid in the future, the total registration of automobiles in Massachusetts should reach 1,000,000 by 1936. If this estimate appears high, it should be remembered that in 1920 an estimate that the registration would jump from 305,000 in that year to 672,000 in 1924 appeared even more visionary. This inevitable large increase in the future must be reckoned with in any treatment of the traffic or parking problem."

"Most Feasible Solution"

Mr. Dana expressed confidence that the establishment of the proposed parking facilities would bring a marked reduction in the parking congestion and in his opinion is the most feasible solution to the traffic problem in the business sections.

Mr. Dana also gave assurance that while at present the Elevated was desirous that the parking areas be operated by private concerns, it would give full co-operation to establishing them and might later staff some of his own. He intimated, likewise, that the company would favor the addition of bus lines to certain parking areas when the demand became sufficient to warrant them.

The plan for the opening up of these parking areas is viewed as essentially a forward-looking measure toward the permanent relief of the growing traffic congestion and anticipates and prepares for the

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NO PRICE RISE FOR HARD COAL

Customers Will Not Have to Pay More Despite Dispute, It Is Promised

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 16 (Special)—Regardless of whether there are labor disturbances in the anthracite fields, there will be no rise in the price of anthracite to the consumer, it was officially declared here today during the third session of the joint wage conference between the operators and miners, by Samuel D. Warriner of Philadelphia, chairman of the Anthracite Operators' Policy Committee.

The operators are pressing their request to the miners' representatives here that if an agreement is not reached by Aug. 31, when the present wage contract expires, work in the mines be continued until a settlement of the dispute is obtained, particularly since the terms of such settlement would be retroactive.

The conference has made but little headway toward adjustment of the miners' demands. Wednesday afternoon there was a general discussion of the elements entering into the cost of production and distribution of anthracite, and vigorous denial by the miners that they had restricted the output of coal at any mine.

LONDON WOOL AUCTIONS
LONDON, July 16.—The offerings at the wool auctions today amounted to 11,544 bales. There was improved competition and prices were rather easier, with buying chiefly for Continental account.

SWEDEN'S LIVING COSTS LOWER
STOCKHOLM, July 16 (P)—Sweden's cautious financial policy during the war and after is now beginning to bear fruit in the form of decreases in the cost of living. Statistics just published show that for the last quarter the price of necessities went down one index point.

The Tribune
WINNIPEG

"Its remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."

"The Tribune aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to public service."

Calgary—the Commercial Centre of Alberta
THE CALGARY
DAILY HERALD

Established 1883
A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada.
Rates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency.

"The Calgary Daily Herald aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to public service."

Omaha National Mfg. Co.
OMAHA, NEB.

Why not hang up your shoes as well as your clothes, by using the Handee Shoe Rack? A practical, neat, convenient fixture. Fastens to the closet door, or to the wall in good place is above the clothes. Just what you need for yourself or as a gift for friends.

Heavy, Black or White Enamel Steel
Sent postpaid anywhere.

15-in. (set 3) \$1.00. Holds 9-12 Shoes.
20-in. (set 3) \$1.25. Holds 8-15 Shoes.
24-in. (set 3) \$1.50. Holds 12-24 Shoes.

Not Conservative
But Careful,

If Reo is hesitant about adopting new ideas it is because making sure takes time.

Reo conducts its own experiments—makes its own tests. Never makes the owner pay.

New devices, new processes, new accessories—all are considered.

But before adoption they are subject to laboratory analysis and exacting tests—chemical, microscopic, scleroscopic, metallurgical or a combination—preliminary to thorough trials on Reo-owned cars.

If they fall below Reo's standards, or are not consistent with sound engineering, they are not used.

Being careful takes time!

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Lansing, Michigan

THE GOLD STANDARD OF VALUES

REO

The Gold Standard of Values

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EVOLUTION VIEW TOLD AT TRIAL

Prosecution in Scopes Case
Moves for Rejection of
Experts' Testimony

COURT ROOM, DAYTON, Tenn., July 16 (AP)—Thomas M. Metcalf, professor of zoology, and long engaged in research in that field, resumed the stand at the opening of the day's court trial of John T. Scopes. The zoologist started his testimony yesterday with the jury excluded. Argument was to follow on the competency of the testimony, the State resisting the effort of the defense to get this testimony in.

Before Dr. Metcalf could answer Clarence Darrow's first question on evolution, A. T. Stewart, Attorney-General, objected to continuation of this testimony, the State claiming the witness had testified at sufficient length to show the nature of the testimony.

It was said, however, that the court and attorneys were not in full accord as to the procedure in the case of the "test witness," the defense proposing to put him on the stand again if the evidence should be admitted.

The court requested Dr. Metcalf to stand aside.

Mr. Darrow's Statement

Mr. Darrow stated that the defense expected to show that the Bible was not in conflict with the theory of evolution. "We expect to show what evolution is," said the Chicago lawyer.

"We submit," he said, "that the jury cannot decide the case intelligently without knowing what evolution is."

It was announced that Arthur G. Hays of defense counsel would make a formal motion to exclude testimony of natural scientists from the trial of the case. The defense was prepared to put up a contest to get testimony into the record from qualified experts on the subject of evolution and its relation to the Bible.

William Jennings Bryan Jr. opened the argument for the State. He was followed by Arthur G. Hays for the defense with Attorney-General Stewart closing the statement.

The jury, excluded from the courtroom yesterday during the testimony of Dr. Maynard M. Metcalf, "test witness," still was out of the room.

Argument of W. J. Bryan Jr.

The argument by Mr. Bryan, marked his first appearance before the court. He characterized the expert testimony suggested by the defense as the "weakest, the most capable of abuse and the most dangerous."

During his son's speech, William Jennings Bryan sat just behind him and listened intently to every word, leaning forward at intervals to hear. Finally he moved his chair and took a seat several feet nearer his son.

In support of his contention that testimony should be confined to facts, Mr. Bryan cited numerous authorities.

Dr. Metcalf on Evolution

In yesterday's questioning of Dr. Metcalf by Mr. Darrow the testimony of the witness was in part as follows:

Evolution and the theories of evolution are fundamentally different things. The facts of evolution are all theory. There are dozens of theories of evolution, some of which are largely mistakes and some almost wholly untrue.

We are in possession of scientific knowledge to answer flatly that evolution has occurred. Evolution in its final analysis means change of an organism from one set of characteristics to a form having a different set of characteristics may be found in general to be evolution.

Series of Changes

Starting with the inorganic world, there has been a tremendous series of changes. The sun is comparatively young. The earth has gone through long courses of change. But in inorganic evolution we have to conceive earliest forms of life subsisting solely on inorganic food. Only plants can do that; no animal has been able to live solely on inorganic food.

From the first living things developed series of forms in plant groups, gradually becoming more complex. These form a beautiful series as we study their bodies in the rocks.

I am inclined to believe there may have been whole series of animals and plants in the earth completely wiped out.

Estimate of 600,000,000 Years

They were succeeded by other series of plants and animals on the earth. The evidence is insufficient to determine when the first life appeared. Geologists measure ages not in years and I am an expert in that line. I would say 600,000,000 years is a modest guess.

Alongside of plants whole series of animals were developing. Animals had to get their food and therefore developed locomotive organs. Plants have not. It is not so easy to tell the order in which plants evolved as to tell about this change in the higher animals. In plants there is a series of increasing complexities.

Animal life and plant life probably began at the border line between the water and the land. For a long period in early life all living things were marine. When terrestrial life began conditions were more difficult and needs to meet these difficulties of existence have been the occasion of developing conditions to supply these needs. Considerable portions of life on the land have gone back to the sea.

Fundamental proofs of evolution are found not in man so much as in lower animals. Various proofs found throughout the universe make a tremendous probability in favor of evolution of man.

MR. JACKSON EXPLAINS ACT

Governor Fuller Is Likely
to Accept Trustee's
Resignation

Indications were today that Governor Fuller would accept the resignation of James F. Jackson, chairman of the board of public trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, whose disagreement with the Governor over the issue of the method of arbitration with the employees prompted the latter yesterday to resign his position. Although Governor Fuller was absent from the State House, it is expected that the acceptance will be announced upon his return from Rye Beach late today.

No intimation was received at the State House that any of the other trustees, Winthrop Coffin, Stanley R. Miller, J. Frank O'Hare and Samuel L. Powers, would follow Mr. Jackson's lead.

Mr. Jackson's letter to the Governor follows, in part:

"I acknowledge the right of a government to advise state officers to what state policies they should carry out, even to the extent of advising them to retreat from a position already taken—a position believed by them to be in protection of important public interests—at the threat of a strike which would collapse of itself from lack of real privilege left to the official. He may resign."

"Now that there are no public issues immediately at hand which would be affected, I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company with the understanding that it go into effect as soon as may be."

Explaining his position further, Mr. Jackson said in a public statement:

Mr. Jackson Issues Statement

"The effort to secure a more disinterested board of arbitration had been a dispute over a technicality but over a fundamental principle of justice toward those who operate the cars, those who pay fares and the general public who are dependent upon this kind of transportation. He said further that the recent request of the trustees for a conference with Governor Fuller was for the purpose of informing him about the situation and a communication which had been prepared to be sent direct to the men. That communication included these statements:

"Inasmuch as the Commonwealth through its duly appointed officers is now in control and operation of the railway, a strike at this time would be against the Commonwealth and the public interest."

"If however a strike is carried into effect it will be by the will of the trustees, acting in behalf of the Commonwealth, to keep the railway in operation for the benefit of the public."

"Obviously this would be a mere gesture unless the trustees could rely upon the support of the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth."

"I had it in mind to resign last year on the ground that the service in which I had enlisted at the request of Governor McCall was practically completed. This resignation I have held back at the earnest request of others themselves engaged in a public service."

NEW YORK

Smart Tailored Gowns

"GOLFLEX"

Unusual in quality and price. These gowns from \$14.50 to \$20.

Today's Gown Inc.

9 Church Street, near "Sub" and "L" between Liberty & Cortland St. Phone Cortland 7845

16.50

SACKS CORSETS

for Slenderizing

Mme. Sacks has perfected an unusually satisfactory Corset for Stout women. Scientifically designed to affect COMFORT as well as to give harmonious and SLENDER lines to the figure.

Visit one of our Stores. Try one on. No obligation.

THOUSANDS PLEASED

Perfect Individual Fit Guaranteed or Money Back.

HARLEM Main Store and Factory 1574 Third Ave., near 162d St. Phone Lough 5005

Queensboro Bridge Section 1013 Third Ave., cor. 60th St. Both Stores OPEN EVENINGS

DRY OFFICIALS BUSY IN CHELSEA

Warrants for Arrest of 20
Persons Follow Investigation
by Federal Agents

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of 20 persons in Chelsea, as a result of the investigation which has been quietly carried on for some time by Prohibition agents of the United States Department of Justice, and which was revealed for the first time last night when six persons were arrested and 400 gallons of alcohol and 25 cases of whisky were seized.

The raids mark the beginning of activity locally on the Department of Justice in co-operation with prohibition enforcement officers. They came about as a result of the determination of Harold D. Williams, United States District Attorney, to remedy conditions in Chelsea, to which he had been devoting a great deal of attention lately. Officials in the district attorney's office did not care to state how many agents were operating in Chelsea, how long they had been there, or whether their activities would extend elsewhere in the vicinity, but it is known that a considerable staff is at work.

As the force was bringing the prisoners and liquor to Boston police headquarters last night, a sedan automobile was overhauled, a quantity of liquor seized, and two men arrested on charges of illegal transportation.

The Chelsea police also raided two houses last evening, and seized several gallons of liquor. A number of suspected liquor sellers in Nantasket yesterday, and seized an automobile filled with liquor in front of the Grand View Hotel. One arrest was made.

PLAYGROUND PLAN
TO BE ORGANIZED

Music to Be Feature of Lynn
Summer Activities

LYNN, Mass., July 16 (Special)—A program of musical activities is an innovation which will play an important part in the exercises on the Lynn playgrounds during the present season. The first step in this direction was taken recently with the appointment of Joseph H. Gove, leader of Gove's Twelfth Regimental Band, as a playground instructor in music.

Probably one of the most ambitious features of the season, which will be the formation of a playground band, composed of boys, representative of the entire city, according to the initial plans outlined by Director Gove. Practically every playground in the city has a certain quota of musical talent, and Mr. Gove proposes to use as many of those boys as show promise. They will make their first public appearance at the annual playground demonstration held at the close of the season.

In addition to the band it is also proposed to organize ukulele clubs, for which the material will be drawn from the girls' groups. Director Gove will give two hours a week to each playground, devoting his efforts to the introduction of singing games, which will be added to the regular routine of activities.

CHURCH CENTENARY
TO BE CELEBRATED

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., July 16 (Special)—The original dedication service which marked the opening of the First Congregational (Old North) church edifice just a century ago will be carried out next Sunday in connection with the anniversary service at that church. The church

Permanent Waving

at

Cluzelle

2nd Floor Plaza 4131

"We'll Let You Know One at New York's Leading Hairdressers" 45 West 57th St., New York City

NEW YORK

Our Mezzanine

Offers Exceptionally Smart Hats at \$5 & \$7.50

Kickerbocker Hats

146 Broadway at 42nd Street, New York

FASHION SHOWQUARTERS

You Will Enjoy Comfortable Walking Pumps

They are light in weight, naturally shaped and flexible from their modishly rounded toes. Their close fitting heels. When you walk they harmonize with your feet. The leather arches give you springy support and rise in cadence with the foot arches, supporting them gently without restricting them. This gives you a delightful feeling of buoyancy which makes walking a pleasure.

Cantilever Shoes are being shown in a variety of attractive styles this Summer. Strap pumps in several designs and a number of trim oxfords. If you do not know the address of a nearby Cantilever store, write the manufacturers, Morse & Burt Co., 412 W. Broadway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOME FURNISHING BUDGET

Whether you purchase for cash, on charge account, or through the A & S convenient Home Plan, our Home Budget Adviser in the Thrift Apartments will help you plan a properly balanced Budget for your home furnishings.

OPEN FROM 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. WEDNESDAY

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT 4th Floor, Central Building

ABRAHAM & STRAUS

BROOKLYN

CAMP DEVENS TO SEE PRESIDENT

Mr. Coolidge Will Inspect
26th National Guard Division
in Training

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 16 (AP)—President and Mrs. Coolidge tomorrow will visit Camp Devens where the 26th National Guard Division is in training. They plan to motor to the camp which is some 5 miles from the summer White House, returning to White Court later in the day.

It is probable that the presidential party will leave Swampscott in the morning, arriving at the camp by noon. The President will make an inspection at the invitation of Maj.-Gen. Edward L. Logan, in command of the division, which was known as the Yankee Division during the war.

Later in the summer it is probable that the Executive will return to Camp Devens when his son John is there at the citizens' training camp.

The President today accepted the resignation of Paul Henderson, second Assistant Postmaster-General. "I understand you are to engage in commercial aviation," the President said. "Although this is not work for the Government, I feel sure that you will contribute to the progress of commercial aviation in such manner as to render a public service."

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, is to leave Washington today for Springfield, Mass., to see President Coolidge prior to sailing Saturday from New York for Europe.

The Secretary's European trip will take him through the textile, steel and pottery industrial plants of several countries. He will study labor conditions and the methods used abroad in settling labor disputes.

BOYS SHOW SKILL IN TEXTILE WORK

Demonstration Is Given at Leaders' Institute

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 16 (Special)—Four members of the Work and Win Junior Achievement Club of Holyoke, who demonstrated their skill in textile work before President and Mrs. Coolidge in Washington this year, will repeat the demonstration before the Leaders' Institute of the Junior Achievement League in West Springfield today.

This morning, Mr. Plowman, who is secretary of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, talked on industrial problems which the Junior Achievement workers may help solve.

"Society owes a profound debt to the Junior Achievement Bureau and kindred organizations which have adopted the policy of getting the youth to capitalize his leisure time

OUTSIDE TRAFFIC ROUTING PROTESTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 16 (Special)—Hotel men here have protested against the routing of traffic around the city rather than through the downtown section, on the grounds that motorists passing through are diverted from the hotels at which they would normally stop.

The majority of retail merchants in the downtown section have joined forces with the hotel men in the protest and a drive will be made for less traffic restriction rather than the more stringent ordinances now being considered by the city government.

S. S. DIGBY WITHDRAWN

After operating in the Boston-Liverpool service of the Furness-Wilby Company for many years, the British steamer Digby has been withdrawn from service. It was announced today, and after alterations will be put on the New York-West Indies trade.

The withdrawal of the Digby came about through the addition of the new steamer Newfoundland to the Boston-Liverpool trade. The Digby is now at Liverpool being fitted with accommodations for first and third class passengers, as the passenger trade in the largest features of the New York-West Indies run.

Shude Baker

CARS

Broadway at 70th Street

Ask for MR. CLARK

Residence Edinboro 3900 Edinboro 7000

Broadway at 188th Street

Ask for MR. LANNAMANN

Residence York 1670 York 5414

NEW YORK CITY

ABRAHAM & STRAUS

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The A & S Half-Yearly

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offering savings of 10% to 50%

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DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS SETTLE

Deputy Sheriffs Collection Bureau Getting Results

Architecture—Theaters—Motion Pictures

Motors and Town Planning
Changing English Countryside

By H. J. BIRNSTINGL

IN a former article I showed how the social changes were reflected in urban, and particularly in London, architecture. In this article I propose continuing the survey to domestic architecture of the countryside.

Countryside! the very mention of that word at once connotes what is perhaps the biggest change of all. The countryside is fast disappearing, and will soon cease to exist. This disappearance is a direct consequence of the rapid development of road transport, both private and public, has led to what Professor Abercrombie, one of the greatest English authorities on town planning, calls a ribbon development. Our roads are, in fact, becoming lined from town to town, from village to village, with, for the most part, isolated houses, so that it will soon be possible to traverse England by road with scarcely a glimpse of the real countryside.

The reason is obvious. Trains only stop at first-class stations; these become nuclei, or the nucleus may have already existed in the shape of a village, but motor transport—private cars or buses—stop anywhere, and so the would-be house builder chooses the next vacant plot along the road for his house, until at last the development from one town meets that from another coming in the opposite direction. One of the problems of the town planner today is how to divert the ribbon development into nuclear formation.

Group Development

This spreading along the roadside, however, is but one of the many forms of domestic building activity. Group development is everywhere taking place, and this group development may be loosely put into four categories. There is the good garden suburb or garden city building; there is the good cottage—so-called working class—development; there are colonies of thoroughly bad and shoddy erections; and there are medium, variegated groups of houses. Let us consider each of these in turn, comparing them, by way of contrast, wherever possible, with similar houses of a few years ago.

The best houses of the garden cities, such as Welwyn, or of the garden suburbs such as Golders Green, are probably better than anything that has ever been done before of that kind. The houses are, for the most part, a direct fulfillment of a concise need—the need being small houses (as distinct from cottages) for people of taste, of moderate means, and planning to live in orderliness. A need, as might be thought, which has always existed. It may have always existed but in the past it was unformulated and less insistent, and this for various reasons; because those possessing taste were better off than they are today, because domestic servants were cheaply and easily obtainable, because the demands upon income were not so diverse or heavy as they are today, and because ornateness rather than simplicity was the fashion of the moment. But for all this, the last reason may be the result of the preceding ones it is impossible to say.

In the Tradition

In appearance most of these houses are a continuation of the English building tradition which has now been established some three centuries. Their charm depends on carefully selected, but not extravagant, materials, on good proportions and well-designed details. Fifty years ago analogous houses would have been built with basements, with elaborate eaves and ornamentation, with a complexity of gables. There are streets of these in Hampstead, which was then more rural.

In the better working-class houses is to be seen one of the best architectural expressions of the day. After the war there was a real zest and keenness to raise the standard of working-class housing, and the Government itself was in the van of progress, gathering to its banner experts and enthusiasts, and stimulating to action the local authorities. The history of the collapse of this great enterprise has been told often enough; nevertheless, before the collapse came, thousands of houses had been built, which, like the larger houses already discussed, were nothing more than straightforward fulfillments of definite needs, but they were needed, they were the needs for decency, and convenience, for beauty and orderliness, for sunshine and air.

All over the country are to be found working-class houses in groups of from four to several hundreds, laid out, not in long monotonous rows and crowded back

to back and side to side, airless, sunless, ugly and inconvenient, but arranged and planned with due regard to sunshine and air, with due regard to their appearance both individually and collectively, and with due regard for the lives which must be spent within their walls. Unfortunately there are, of course, bad working-class houses being built as well as good ones, but it is doubtful if there will ever be a relapse to the type of development which typified the early days of industrial expansion.

So much for the better domestic work, but alas, there is a reverse to the medal. If taste is spreading, so too is vulgarity and shoddiness, and the beauty spots around our big towns are being fast eaten up by congeries of abominable structures, flimsily flung together with the substandard materials with which the market is overflowing. So astoundingly and successfully have these merchants voiced their wares that there is a certain class of would-be house-owner who thinks that anything is better than the soundly constructed materials such as brick, tile, and plaster, and so we find great areas swamped with hideous structures, many of them of the bungalow type, built of sheets of this, that or the other, shapeless and nondescript in appearance, neither weather-proof nor wholesome. Garish and eccentric, they pollute the sweet landscape in



Houses at Welwyn. Hennell & James, Architects.

whose midst they lie. They are ostentatious and undignified, crude and monstrous. They demonstrate the result of a sudden access of money, and planning to them is indeed reflected a social aspect of the day.

Finally there is the last group. This is to be found mostly at seaside and holiday towns, where new estates are being developed and sites are being taken up both by speculative builders and by private owners. Individually many of these houses are quite pleasant in appearance, and conveniently planned; they fail, however, in juxtaposition. The general aspect of such an estate is utterly lacking in homogeneity. Every variety of architectural composition is present, every variety of wall surface. Each individual builder may be striving to the best of his ability, but amidst such diversity, there is at least one common quality, each builder utterly disregards his neighbors. The result resembles nothing more than a vast advertisement for different styles and materials. And it is instructive to compare these estates with the seaside development of, say, a century ago.

Then the streets were laid out with uniformity, with long gracious terraces and crescents, the latter a beautiful and much favored seaside device. Each an architectural composition in itself. But the planning was often cramped and inconvenient, and based upon the then more or less standard patterns of single or double fronted houses. Again the houses themselves were, for the most part, well and solidly built, and carry their century lightly. Today, the planning is more diverse, and more convenient, but there is no formality, no neighborly concessions. As for the houses themselves, well, it is doubtful if many will survive a century, for the standard of construction has lamentably fallen. These houses, too, are an expression of the social conditions. Seaside holiday life today is easy, open, vulgar, frank, and free from restrictions; then it was sedate, dignified, hampered, secluded, and artificial.

And so wherever we look, whether



Housing Scheme at Ruislip. A. S. Souttar, Architect.

in town or in country, we find architecture truly and faithfully reflecting the life and the ideas of the period. Here are improvements, there are setbacks, but which of us can doubt that on the whole we find evidence of progress?

California—that Winthrop Ames, the New York producer, sent for him. On arriving, in the east, he was given a part in a Pirandello play with Margaret Wycherly. Later, he was assigned to study Roland Young's part in "Beggars on Horseback."

This young man of 23 was entrusted with the work of casting and producing "Beggars on Horseback" in California for Mr. Ames.

On returning to New York last fall he found himself in possession of courage as well as a dream. He visited Broadway theaters and after another week he was in the triangle plot retold in a lurid manner.

At great city, he discovered void of a theater devotee, to such masters of dramatic art as Shaw, Barrie, Goldsmith, Pirandello, Massfield, or Galsworthy. The Theater Guild, to be sure, would blossom forth with an occasional repertory play, but there was no organized repertory plan of things.

Last December, he broached his plan to several prominent men in the theater, and they were interested. He was told to start a repertory movement and they would be with him.

And, so a young man's dream is fast becoming a fact. The American Theater, an organization devoted to repertory plays, actually exists. Youth, MacFadden, has succeeded in banding together, such players as Gil, Emery, actor and playwright, Blanche Yurka, well known for her work in the Theater Guild and Actor's Theater where she played the leading part in Ibsen's "Wild Duck," Mary Hone, Alan Birmingham, and Betty Linley, all players with Broadway experience.

Arrangements are under way for the leasing of a theater in New York where they will open their fall season. It is MacFadden's hope to send out one or two repertory plays which meet with success in New York for a tour of the country.

At the Empire Theater where his company is now playing in Salem, he has produced Gilda Varas's "Enter Madame," Clyde Fitch's "Barbara Frietche," and Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion." This week they are repeating "Enter Madame," and next week "Mary Rose," by Sir James M. Barry will be the attraction.

The theater is attended by North Shore summer residents as well as the people of Salem. Many from Boston motor up for an evening's entertainment.

"The Woman Hater"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 14—Piccadilly Theater, "The Woman Hater," a motion picture based on a novel by James Flood, directed by James Flood.

A better-than-average screen-story is "The Woman Hater." It wins attention at the start and holds it to the climax of the big situation—a really stirring scene in which Helene Chadwick denies her love for Clive Brook in order to save him from the imminent bullet of a jealous rival. This dramatic episode, as well as the whole picture, has been ably handled by James Flood, a young man who has been an assistant director for years and who now has been given his opportunity. As Marie Laurent, famous Parisian actress, Miss Chadwick is more flexible and radiant than in previous productions, and Clive Brook, as Miles Faversham, will win many new admirers. John Harron plays the juvenile lover with a naive charm that makes one thankful "Bobbie" Harron had a younger brother, and hopeful of seeing more of him.

"Private Affairs"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 15—Cameo Theater, "Private Affairs," a motion picture based on George Patullo's story "The Ledger of Life," directed by Renaud Hoffman.

A refreshing relief from the jazz-and-music programs of some of the Broadway picture houses this week is provided by the slow moving, anecdotal type of rural romance called "Private Affairs," at the Cameo. It is based upon a novel idea—the fitting changes in the lives of a small community that could be caused by the temporary loss of a dozen letters and their final delivery five years later. In a leisurely fashion one is presented, to the postmaster, his daughter, her suitor, the storekeeper, the show-off, a couple of spinsters, and the village loafer. Then, after one is well acquainted with the villagers, and the show-off has left for the city promising to send for his sweetheart as soon as he has gotten a job, five years are allowed to slip by "a flash."

What has happened during those five years? Outwardly little. But the show-off's best girl has married an-

Fletcher Play Revived

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, July 3

AS AN observance of the centenary of John Fletcher, the Renaissance Theater revived his play, "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife." The cast:

Duke of Medina Ernest Thesiger
Don Juan de Castro Eugene Leamy
Sancho Ralph Truman
Alonso Reginald Jarman
Michael Perez Basil Holloway
Leon Henry Oscar
Cecilia H. Day
Servant to Don Juan W. Hyde White
Lorenzo Anthony Clark
Margaret Jeanne de Cassilis
Estifania Muriel Pratt
Alten Nell Carter
Three Old Ladies, Lillian Cavanagh
Maid Hilda Sims
Ladies in attendance on Margaret Margaret Carter, Marie Ault, Old Woman Margaret Yarde
Maid Hilda Sims
Ladies in attendance on Margaret Margaret Carter, Marie Ault, Old Woman Margaret Yarde
Maid Hilda Sims

Had the French been celebrating the tercentenary of so national and representative a dramatist as John Fletcher, among writers of the English stage, there would have been performances of his plays not in Paris only but also in Bordeaux, Lyons, and other great provincial cities. It is likely to pass without public recognition. Lovers of Elizabethan drama, therefore, are the more indebted to the Renaissance Theater for giving these finely cast, brilliantly acted, revivals of this entertaining dramatist's work. "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife," the second production of the Fletcher series, has been presented with complete success at the Scala Theater, and will be followed in a few weeks' time by that equally famous comedy "The Wild Goose Chase."

Of the life and character of Fletcher himself—except in so far as he has revealed the latter in his writings of past ages, however, of a bishop of London, who had left a large family unprovided for, John Fletcher, caught early by the lure of the stage, and determined if he could to earn his living by writing for it, turned to the theater, and, as a result, as also of Francis Beaumont, with the second of whom he shared bachelor's quarters—on the Banks, "close to the Playhouse" (it is the Globe) and not far from Shakespeare's own house, which was "by the Bear-garden"—and with whom, as all the world knows, he collaborated in many successful plays. The precise share of each playwright in these productions cannot now be determined; but we conclude that, of the two, Beaumont possessed the more powerful intellect, and the sounder judgment, because we know from Audry, that Beaumont, "a man of letters," was "the School for Wives," the last by Molière. The stage was set on the south lawn of the beautiful estate. The directors were Edward Massey and Dushnell Cheney.

Ready wit, a rich lyrical and pictorial faculty, and that above-mentioned "quick free will" are the clues to Fletcher's dramatic success, as a brilliant, high-spirited, mercurial scaperooge—not to suppose him to have been—had no lofty conception of his art. He wrote to please the public of his time; and he did please them. His best plays, such as "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife," are romances conceived in a lightly adventurous spirit; the men in them soldiers of fortune, whom their author with great ingenuity throws into absurd, yet pseudo-romantic, tribulations, out of which with equal dexterity and contrivance, having plagued them sufficiently, he extricates them at last.

Fletcher, as stage story-teller, is all for variety and sudden surprises. He likes motion, bustle, trysts, scaling ladders, and cunning disguises; and, as befits one who lived in "the spacious days," he has a penchant for travel and journeyings with their anticipation, stir and rumor; nor has he the least compunction in suddenly "converting" any one of his characters to suit the exigency of a plot. Splendid effects he delights in—royal audiences, gorgeous ceremonies, masks, trappings and processions. His language is often coarse; it is always vivid, rich and picturesque; this man loved nature's loveliness—flowers, morris-dancers and country festivals. Had lyrical poetry been as popular and therefore as profitable as bustling, merry comedy, the author of "The Faithful Shepherdess" to me the best pastoral in the English language, might have been world-famous as a poet.

The performance of "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife" can be described as brilliant. The modern Briton, it seems, is somewhat akin to the later Elizabethan; and many present-day players are well suited to, and greatly enjoy, the interpretation of such comedies as this. Certainly the distinguished cast, acted with fine zest and distinction. The only thing that struck me as not quite right was Henry Oscar's reluctant as Leon to put on enough swaggering authority when he dons his cloak of subservience. The women of the cast were superb—the forthright coquetry of Miss Muriel Pratt, as Estifania setting off exactly the rather more restrained, delicately-debonnaire style of Miss Jeanne de Cassilis, as Margaret. This was a wholly admirable revival, upon which all concerned are to be congratulated.

P. A.

The Jitney Players

PITTSFIELD, July 15 (Special)

Four short plays were presented by the Jitney Players at Morning Face, the estate of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Crane, in Richmond, last evening. The plays were "A Penny for Pierrot," by Constance Wilcox; "Dierdre," by William Butler Yeats; "The School for Wives," the last by Molière. The stage was set on the south lawn of the beautiful estate. The directors were Edward Massey and Dushnell Cheney.

A book of the plays written by Thomas Wood Stevens, head of the Chicago Art Institute School of Dramatic Arts, will be issued next spring by Appleton & Co., publishers of New York. It will contain the "Nursery Maid of Heaven" and the new play recently put on in Fullerton Hall, entitled "Highways Cross."

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BOSTON—Motion Pictures

FENWAY "The Woman Hater"

"A PLAY ALL CHICAGO SHOULD FLOCK TO SEE"—Amy Leslie, News

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The American Theater Organization, Salem

SALEM, Mass., July 15—The

American Theater organization at

Salem, now presenting the best of

repertory plays, headed by a number

of well-known actors, was but a few

months ago nothing but a young

man's dream. Hamilton MacFadden,

a Harvard graduate of the class of

1921, and the son of a Salem minist-

er, has been interested in the theater

since he was a boy in his teens. He

studied this drama, and spent his

allowance going to the theater. The

result was that he left Harvard with

one idea, and that was to work for

the establishment of a repertory

theater which would be national in

scope and ideal.

He visualized an American Mos-

cow Art theater. A theater in New

York, built for and dedicated to the

repertory art, would be the national

home edifice. The company would be

composed of the most promising of

American artists.

It was only a dream, so he dreamed

on. He went to Santa Barbara to

join a little theater movement. As

he acted, he directed, he designed sets,

studied lighting effects, and so suc-

cessful was he in his experiments in

theater.

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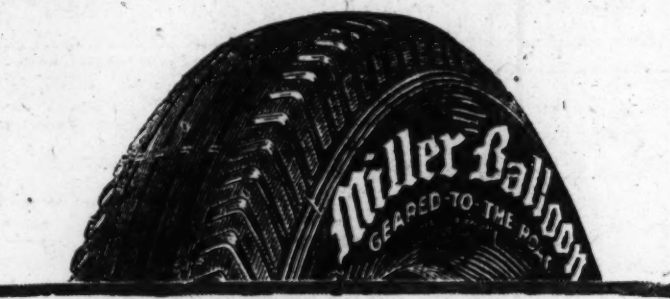
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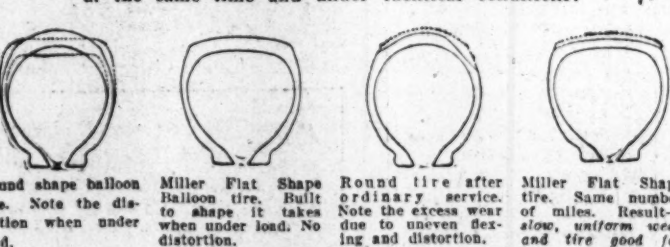


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The Golden Age

—

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Little Man in the Brook

By MABEL S. MERRILL

Part II
NIGEL stared an instant at that queer signal on the island; then he "tumbled up" with a shout that brought his sisters from their corner. June was carrying an old basket in which the raccoon baby was curled up. He had spent the night in it. She quietly smuggled it aboard the skiff in which the three campers presently set off across the lake.

"Raccoon would be lonesome without me," explained the child. "You ought to have seen how glad he was when I went to the basket to look at him. Now let's hurry and see what those poor people on the island want. Maybe they haven't a single thing for breakfast!"

Meanwhile Nigel bent to his ears and sent the skiff flying across the water. A girl came running to meet them at the landing-place—a pale girl, biting her lip as she tried to keep back the tears.

"My brother is lost," she faltered. "He went off yesterday to get some snapshots of birds. When he didn't come at dark I wasn't frightened because he is often late. But it got later and later and when I started to find him with the lantern—I couldn't. I've hunted all night except when I had to sit down on the doorstep to rest. I could see your fire in the boat-house, but you were too far off to hear my call."

The Search Party

"Cheer up!" Lillias put comforting arms around her. "We'll help you find him. I feel sure we can. Now it's daylight. It was such a pitch-dark night with all that fog, he probably lost his way."

Nigel was off like a shot as soon as he found out which way the lost one had gone. But he was not a very good woodsman, and he soon had to let the island girl take the lead. As she picked out a path through the tangles of bushes she told them a little more about her night's search.

"I was all alone—Father and Mother are away for a week—and the only boat we have is a motor-boat. I don't know how to run the engine yet, and it is so heavy. Nigel was off like a shot as soon as he found out which way the lost one had gone. But he was not a very good woodsman, and he soon had to let the island girl take the lead. As she picked out a path through the tangles of bushes she told them a little more about her night's search."

A Wide-Awake-Naturalist

At the lower end of the island where the ground was swampy they came upon tracks in the mud. The girl pointed them out silently. The tracks led them to a quagmire in the middle of which rose the great black trunk of an ancient tree. Astride a big broken limb sat a boy with a camera slung over his shoulder. Though he had sat there all night, he looked remarkably wide-awake as he scanned with interest a thicket of trees at the other side of this oozy sea of mud and water. He turned his head at the sound of their steps on the margin of the slough.

"Hello!" he called. "I got a dandy picture of an owl just as it was growing light. He was sitting on that dead hemlock over there and the first beam of the sun shone right on him. Well, now's everybody this morning, and how are you going to get me ashore?"

"How did you get out there?" demanded Nigel.

"Blundered right into the mud-hole in the dark, and when I managed to crawl out on this old slanting tree I decided it would be foolish to try to go back."

They rescued him by throwing quantities of brush into the mud and sliding out upon it some old boards taken from a fence that had once inclosed the slough. The naturalist came ashore with his camera and patted his sister's shoulder.

"Sorry you're not right of it, Ella," he said. "I ought to have made it."

"I've known that chap a good while," said Nigel. "That's my good kiddle cap he is wearing. Ella found it in the garret one day and thought it would be becoming to him."

They turned to stare at the naturalist. "Then you're Scott Silver?" gasped Lillias. "Oh, I'm so glad!"

The next minute, at the sound of an automobile up in the road, she faced about quickly.

"Oh, Nigel, we're all right! Here's Mother! Did I tell you the little man in the brook would bring her?"

"I've known that chap a good while," said Nigel. "That's my good kiddle cap he is wearing. Ella found it in the garret one day and thought it would be becoming to him."

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a point of getting home early, seeing that you were alone. I won't mislay myself again—not in that slough, anyway. But I have a lot of fun."

Then he launched into a lively description of his night's adventures, and talked steadily all the way to the island house. It appeared that a snag in the middle of a bog-hole at dusk of night was the finest place in the world to see things. Two rare kinds of moths had come to display themselves to his sharp eyes. Three herons had stood on the summit of a grassy tree so near that he could hear their feathers rustle. He had heard and seen various other night creatures and had secured that owl picture which he knew would be a good one.

June's Baby Raccoon
They had left June at the farm-house because she was too small to keep up with the search party. She met them with her finger on her lip and eyes shining with excitement.

The baby raccoon was tagging close at her heels.

"Hello!" said the strange boy. "Here's the little chap I found over in the woods by your camp one night and kept for a while. Then one night I heard his mother whimpering around looking for her lost baby, so I turned him loose in the bushes behind the boat-house. But it seems he likes human company better than his own folks."

June had got hold of the speaker's hand and was pulling him toward a screened porch at the side of the house.

"Tell me about these," she begged. "However did they get here? They're really alive you know!"

"They were pets of all kinds of butterflies and some of the others too. See the cocoons hanging up in all the corners, little girl? Folks send them to me from all around since they've discovered that I'm a butterfly hobby. Come on and I'll show you the rest of my menagerie."

The eyes of the older ones grew almost as wide as June's while they followed the boy around the house and garden. There was a big glass tank of fish in the porch with a few pollwogs and one little spotted salamander that came out of the water to walk up the wrist of the naturalist.

The water was full of all kinds of garden including a mud turtle in an artificial pond. A bird bath in one corner seemed to bubble with song as the feathered folk from the trees splashed about.

Happy Days in Store
"You haven't seen him, but of course you'll be over here every day from now on," observed the naturalist as he went off to get some clover for his rabbits. He seemed as spry as ever in spite of his adventure.

"Oh, Nigel," whispered Lillias excitedly. "Suppose Mother decides on that seashore place instead of the woods camp! Let's rush home and write her another letter and tell her we'd rather be here than anywhere in the world."

Their new friend carried them home in the motorboat when he discovered that they were all at once in a violent hurry. He seemed to be well acquainted with their camp and laughed when June showed him the little man in the brook.

"I've known that chap a good while," said Nigel. "That's my good kiddle cap he is wearing. Ella found it in the garret one day and thought it would be becoming to him."

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They turned to stare at the naturalist. "Then you're Scott Silver?" gasped Lillias. "Oh, I'm so glad!"

The next minute, at the sound of an automobile up in the road, she faced about quickly.

"Oh, Nigel, we're all right! Here's Mother! Did I tell you the little man in the brook would bring her?"

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SEA TREASURES

Edwin Landseer—"The Little Dog Boy"

THIS little boy with the smiling face and the light curling hair liked to draw. He liked it better than all the other things a little boy can do.

When he was very small, indeed, and wore quaint baby dresses, he would stop his busy mother at her tasks, saying, "Please, Mother, set me a copy."

Every summer Edwin Landseer used to visit some friends in the country near London. You could hardly say he spent his vacations with them, for he took no vacation. His clever fingers were never idle, but always drawing the dogs, the cats, the farm animals, in turn.

The Royal Academy
The summer he was 13 he made two really excellent pictures on the farm. One he called "Pointer Bitch and Puppy," the other "A Mule." Oh, how proud he was to take them home for his father's approval!

And, oh, how proud that father was, too! "So you want to send them to the Royal Academy, do you?" he questioned. "Well, well, we shall see."

And away went the pictures to the exhibition of the Royal Academy where only grown-up painters showed their work. Can you imagine the feelings of the boy artist and his father when not one but both the pictures were accepted by the committee and hung with the best canvases of the year?

So famous did little Edwin Landseer now become that his father decided it was high time to provide other training for him. The following year he was entered in the Royal Academy School, where he had the best teachers in all England.

The bright little lad with the gentle, graceful manners became a great favorite with these teachers. They watched his work, noted his many pictures of dogs, and soon began to call him "the little dog boy."

It was about this time that he produced a beautiful portrait of his own pet terrier "Brutus"—a picture that was the talk of all London. He painted and sketched the dog in the large and interesting ones that he noticed on his walks about the city, the pets of the rich and great folk who desired portraits of them. Do you wonder that he became

known everywhere as "the little dog boy," or that in time he became one of the most popular of English painters? So many people seemed to love his pictures of animals—his dogs, his lions, his horses, his deer, in which he excelled. Though he painted many portraits of people, he usually included animals in the grouping. They were the most important part of his work, the source of his fame.

Young Edwin Landseer received so many orders for pictures that he was soon forced to set up a studio of his own. He chose a charming place in St. John's Wood, London, fitted up the barn for his work room, and remained there the rest of his life. He was a busy, happy artist, always surrounded by dogs and pets of all kinds.

Current Events for Boys and Girls
Citizenship Schools in Japan
THE passage of the universal manhood suffrage bill in Japan meant a great step forward. Fortunately, those in authority in that country have been wise enough to realize that it was not enough to give the vote, but that it was also necessary to educate the voters. Now comes the news that compulsory citizenship schools are to be established in Japan for all boys and girls who do not continue their regular education after the primary school. The subjects taught in these citizenship schools will be such as to prepare youthful citizens to vote intelligently.

Michael Faraday
How many of you have heard of Michael Faraday, the famous English chemist and physicist? London has lately been holding celebrations in his honor for it is just 100 years since his discovery of benzene—a discovery which has brought the world, for from it has sprung the entire modern industry, and thousands of new products before unknown. Faraday procured the benzene from higgs which he obtained by decomposing oil at red heat.

Faraday was not only a great chemist but a man of high character and deep religious convictions. He is famous for many other discoveries besides that of benzene, and his memory is to be honored in a way that would certainly have pleased him. A medal is to be presented every five years to the chemist who has

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Travelogues by Letter

Nancy Lee to Ruth Watson

Baguio, Benguet, P. I.
Dear Old Ruthie:
Aren't you in grande dame, hobnobbing with Indian princesses? I am just a simple girl, but I am sure you must be simply fascinating, but so different a way. We have no prices, that is, there is no caste system here as in India. There are a number of different tribes with distinct languages and customs, and there are varying degrees of wealth and education, but no caste.

It has just occurred to me that the British and the Hindus should be able to understand one another, as they both have an hereditary aristocracy; whereas, the Americans and the Filipinos are alike in not having one. So you see I shall be able to introduce you to any princess when you come here, but you will find the Filipinos very interesting and likable.

They have some very pretty customs, and they are so clean and neat and orderly. In many families the women wear their mother's hand when leaving and entering the house. The women are very shrewd in business, and often have charge of the family finances. You should see them bargaining in the market!

And such housekeepers as they are! Everything is absolutely in "apple-pie order"—whatever that is! Their clothes are neatly folded and kept in camphorwood chests. The floors are polished with burlyp dipped in kerosene till they shine like mirrors. The process of polishing is very amusing. Boys with pads under each foot go sliding and slipping and careening about till they are as smooth as billiard balls. Sometimes smaller children bend double with their hands pressing on a pad and scoot the length of the room at top speed. The kerosene helps keep the ants away, so well polished. Ants are the pests of the islands. They bore into nearly every kind of wood and really eat houses. But they don't like kerosene, so everything for storing food, tables and cupboards, iceboxes, must have their feet in cups of water with kerosene on the surface.

How absurd! This is not what I meant to write about at all! I intended to tell you about the Igorrotes, this wonderful people. Baguio is the summer capital, you know. It certainly is a lively place and so very, very beautiful. I suppose you will visit Simla before you leave India. I think they must be somewhat alike, though Simla probably has more frills. Wouldn't it be interesting if Kipling would write some "Plain Tales from the Hills" about Baguio? We call them mountains out here. Isn't it curious that the British call the tallest mountains in the world "hills"? Suppose they would call these mountains knolls, or mounds, or anthills.

It is a wonderfully beautiful drive here from Manila. Such vegetation! Forests of ferns as tall as trees, spotted with regular fern fronds, tall spotted ferns with a tuft of fronds on the top, like a giant feather duster. Just wait till you see it! It reminds me of pictures I have seen of prehistoric vegetation. It would seem quite fitting to get a glimpse of the prehistoric creatures, dinosaurs and the like.

I have a dear little Filipino pony and ride nearly every day. It is a frisky little rascal—they all seem to be somehow. This morning Father and I rode to a little village to get some baskets. They make very interesting ones, but they don't like to part with them. Father says that when he was first here, about 20 years ago, the people did not know what money was and would not accept it, but that they would part with almost anything for a can of salmon. Now they have learned that money will buy the cans of salmon and other things, so they will part with them for enough money they will sometimes let you have a basket.

Most of their houses are set on stilts, and are entered by a ladder. They have thatched roofs which project far out over the sides. They are small and square and look like play houses. The Igorrotes spend most of

the time under the house. They set up their looms and weave all day in the shade. They weave attractive materials, which they have learned to sell well—it would take many cans of salmon to buy one of these pieces.

I saw several children from five to ten years old dancing in a circle and beating sardine cans with stones while they sang songs in their own language. Not one word of which I understood. I asked some of their names. A little boy was Balonglong, some of the girls gave their names as Aguinaya, Dimmolnay, Ninay-yup and Alimunda—phonetic spelling!

Now I must run along and dress for dinner. I am going to dine with my history teacher at the teachers' camp. It is a lovely place and many of the teachers from all parts of the islands come here for their vacation. She is a peach and she makes history almost as interesting as Alexander Dumas does!

Golf, tennis, piano and singing lessons, sewing, reading—lots of work and play for Nancy!
Father is starting on a hike 250 miles into the mountains—the Ilocos country. I'll tell you about it later. Wish I were going, too.
Bye-bye.
Lots and lots of love from
Nancy.

EDUCATIONAL

An Indian School
in the Midst of an
American DesertLong Beach, Calif.
Special Correspondence

MUCH interest is being shown in the success of a rural school for Indian children established this year on Greenland Ranch, a strip of irrigated land in the midst of Death Valley, near Ryan, Calif. Unlike most Indian schools this one is closely related to the home life of the people it serves and so avoids the unhappy necessity of taking young children away from their parents. It has secured the co-operation of the parents and provides a social center for the small community. Most of the Indian families live in tents and the men are employed by the Pacific Coast Borax Company to work on the ranch which the company owns.

Though a small school, beginning in a small way, the institution embodies some of the newest methods of instruction and has met unusual problems, both racial and sociological, with encouraging results. The teacher, Miss Nell Henderson of Long Beach, Calif., has specialized in Americanization work and has welcomed this unique opportunity to apply among primitive Americans some of the ideas especially stressed in the education of aliens.

Native Achievement Recognized

A distinguished ideal of the school is the utilization of the child's own cultural inheritance as a basis for further development. The best in Indian achievement is recognized and emphasized. Children are encouraged to respect and perpetuate the traditional crafts of their race. In the schoolhouse are specimens of Indian basketry, beadwork and decorative design. A miniature baby basket such as the women use for carrying infants on their backs was made by one of the women especially for the school. A bow and set of arrows are the work of one of the boys. Pictures of Indian and Indian bowls and baskets make the schoolroom attractive and unique. The children model clay and animals with unusual skill, and a row of these horses, cowboys, mountain sheep and other clay objects adorns the moulding above a blackboard. One of the boys has done some unusual work in paper cutting.

Most of the children are in the first grade and at the beginning of the year they spoke only a few words of English. Their parents range from 15 to 18 years. One boy is in the fourth grade but the others had been to school only a few months or not at all before this year. The Indians are really desert nomads, drifting about from one camping place to another. For several years this group of families have worked at Greenland Ranch during the winter. In summer they go up to the mountains to escape the devastating desert heat. The trip takes two days and the trails are so rugged that they can be traveled only on horseback. Men, women and children ride out of the valley the first week in May. They take their provisions and camp outfits, their clothing and all they possess on horses and pack mules. During the summer pack mules are sent back to the ranch for provisions, and the Indians pack berries, nuts and other wild foods to supplement the ranch supplies.

In order to understand her pupils better and to be better understood by them, Miss Henderson began to study their language as soon as she began her school, taking lessons of the only woman in camp who has a fairly good knowledge of English. The fourth-grade boy who is the most advanced pupil in school often acts as an interpreter. The language is simple and the vocabulary small, and so far as these Indians know, their own particular dialect has never been written down.

All Are Encouraged

Young and old are encouraged to drop in at the schoolhouse in the afternoons and evenings. Women who are just learning to read tell over their primers for hours at a stretch. Some of them work at beadwork, basketry or sewing. After putting in the regular time for school work the children often go to the schoolhouse and work for hours in the afternoon or evening. Both the women and the children are learning to use the typewriter and are fascinated by the process. The children learn readily and while they are timid about speaking English they nearly always speak clearly and accurately when they do use English. Girls and boys 12 to 18 years of age work industriously at their reading and are proud when they can read many pages without making a mistake.

Sunday is "Baby Day" at the Greenland Ranch School. Because of language difficulties little can be done as yet in the way of storytelling, but bonfires, picnics and supervised games help the little brown babies to have a good time and to get acquainted with the ways of white people. All of the Indian babies would like to go to school and they are much interested in what the strange white teacher is doing. One little boy two years old

likes to slip in and sit quietly beside his older brother during the evening exercises. Often he would like to stay longer but when the teacher tells him it is time to say "good-by" he is usually willing to go. Little tots of two or three years will sit for hours looking at picture books, laughing softly to themselves and sometimes saying the Indian names for what they see. A three-year-old girl was delighted the first time she saw a picture of a baby. She laughed and pressed her lips to the picture and then put her face down against it. One little girl four years old was allowed to occupy the only remaining seat in school for short periods each day and she soon learned to arrange pictures and number work on her desk. When she goes out to play she turns to tell the teacher "good-by" in a soft stage whisper and at first she sometimes forgot and said "hello" instead. Some of the small children used to go down to the schoolhouse about dark and call "good morning," but in a little while they learned their mistake.

The children are all eager to learn. They like to play indoor

games to phonograph music, to pop corn, toast marshmallows and play various ball games. After school they often lasso a burro apiece from the drove that roves about their camp and ride away for miles over the desert. The cooking class prepares refreshments for the Saturday afternoon women's classes and for various evening parties. The girls' sewing class has made aprons, mittens, lunch cloths and other things that they use or wear in school. The children have good voices and they do not have to be told to sing softly until they have learned the songs. They always sing softly in school. Often they go about the ranch crooning the old Indian songs. Little boys dance while an old man sings and girls play games around a bonfire and sing in the evenings, especially when the moon is full. The whole atmosphere of the camp is one of freedom and informal cooperation. The idea is to eliminate as far as possible all sense of the racial antagonism that has done much to eliminate Indian traditions that are worth preserving. Even these people who have had little contact with white civilization are ashamed of their Indian names and

it is hard for them to believe that anyone is really interested in anything that is characteristically Indian. The school has already given the people a new confidence in themselves and has aroused in them a genuine desire to learn. It is planned to keep samples of the beadwork, basketry, sewing, etc., displayed and to take orders for various objects as the work of the school becomes known to people who are interested in Indian crafts. In this isolated environment the school is a welcome center for community work and diversion and it is improving the home life as well as instructing the women and children. It is notable for its efforts to build sympathetically on the best the race has to offer and to avoid taking children away from home among a people where family life has a marked and peculiar significance.

School is kept for only seven months a year at Greenland Ranch as the climate is too warm for comfort five months of the year. The school receives aid from the State, the county, the federal Government and the Pacific Coast Borax Company.

High School Pupils' Preferences in Magazines

Chicago, Ill.
Special Correspondence

AMONG the 1000 high school boys and girls who were questioned regarding their interests in the magazine reading it was found that their favorite magazines numbered exactly 100 different periodicals, while they read regularly 202 different ones.

Their favorites ranged from the American magazine, selected 173 times, down to 42 magazines which were selected once each. The magazines selected 10 times or more as favorites were: American Magazine, 173; Saturday Evening Post, 166; National Geographic, 154; National Geographic, 137; Popular Mechanics, 121; Woman's Home Companion, 113; Pictorial Review, 77; Collier's, 73; Boys' Life, 53; Cosmopolitan, 56; Popular Science Monthly, 55; Youth's Companion and McCall's, 48 each; St. Nicholas, 33; Science and

politan, and Sport Stories, 10 each. The magazine read regularly by the greatest number of pupils is the Literary Digest, read by 492 of those answering the questionnaire. The magazines listed by 10 or more pupils as being read regularly are: Literary Digest, 492; American Magazine, 394; Saturday Evening Post, 264; Ladies' Home Journal, 203; Liberty, 196; American Boy, 166; Good Housekeeping, 154; National Geographic, 137; Popular Mechanics, 121; Woman's Home Companion, 113; Pictorial Review, 77; Collier's, 73; Boys' Life, 53; Cosmopolitan, 56; Popular Science Monthly, 55; Youth's Companion and McCall's, 48 each; St. Nicholas, 33; Science and

Invention, 32; Radio News, 30; Detective, 28; College Humor, 23; True Story, 21; Life and Country Gentleman, 17 each; Red Book and Scientific American, 16 each; Sport Stories and People's Home Journal, 15 each; Atlantic Monthly and Popular Radio, 14 each; Vogue, Better Homes and Gardens, 13 each; Motion Pictures, 12; Judge, 11; Photoplay and Radio Digest, 10 each. The number of maga-

zines voted for only once each numbered 92.

Exactly 37 magazines are chosen 10 times or more, and they may be divided roughly into these classes:

(a) Technical or semi-technical: Popular Mechanics, Popular Science, Science and Invention, Radio News, Scientific American, Popular Radio, and Radio Digest. The votes given these purely informational magazines total 173, or less than 100 fewer than the votes given to the Saturday Evening Post, the avowed leader of the fiction group of periodicals.

(b) Girls' interests: Ladies' Home Journal, Good Housekeeping, Woman's Home Companion, Pictorial Review, McCall's, Delineator, People's Home Journal, Vogue, Better Homes and Gardens, Motion Picture, and Photoplay. The votes for these magazines total 586.

(c) Magazines of masculine interest: American Boy, Collier's, Country Gentleman. These total 256, and added to the total of technical magazines, shown by the study to be of greater interest to boys than girls, we have 434. This is still some 200 below the votes cast for the magazines of supposedly strict femininity.

It may mean one of several things; it may be that boys are less interested in magazines, or that those written especially for them, than are girls; it may mean that the magazines of more feminine appeal are more subtly planned and worked

out, and thus capture a greater following of readers.

(c) Favored for articles: American Magazine, Literary Digest, Liberty, National Geographic. These four magazines, said by the pupils responding to the questionnaire, to be chosen for articles only, total 215.

(d) Fiction: Saturday Evening Post, Cosmopolitan, Hearst's International, True Stories, Red Book, Sport Stories, Atlantic Monthly. Here the total is 409.

(e) Juvenile: Youth's Companion, and St. Nicholas, with a total of 81.

(f) Humor: Life, College Humor, Judge, making a vote of 52 for this type of magazine.

Some of the magazines named could easily fall into more than one of the classes designated, but judgments from the replies on the answer sheets from the grouping suggested is the one that the pupils would have them placed in according to their ideas of what each magazine is good for.

[This is the last of three articles on this subject. The first two appeared July 9 and 13.]

SCHOOLS—United States

Chouinard School of Art

INCORPORATED
N. B. CHOUINARD, President
A school devoted to Art-appreciation, as well as to instruction in:
Life Drawing, Painting, Sculpture, Symmetry, Perspective, Costume and Stage Craft, Landscape Commercial Art, Bookbinding, Illustration, 2606 West 4th St., LOS ANGELES

SCHOOLS—United States

Bishopthorpe Manor

For Girls
In the Lehigh Mountains two hours from New York and Philadelphia.
Courses: College Preparatory, Home Science, Commercial Art, Bookbinding, Illustration, 2606 West 4th St., LOS ANGELES

SCHOOLS—United States

Western Military Academy

Modified military for character training. HAZARDOUS. High school level. Graduates enter college without examination. Also Business Courses. Boys taught how to study. Vocational advice. New buildings.
"For those who want the best." Early application necessary.
For CATALOG Address: The Superintendent, Western Academy, ALTON, ILL.

SCHOOLS—United States

Oak Hall

Distinctive School for Girls
72nd year. Day and Boarding. College preparatory, general courses. Music and dramatic art. Happy school life. Individual care. Skating, swimming, tennis, tennis, New Gymnasium. Booklet.
Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Moore, Principals
530 Holly Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

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Emerson College of Oratory

Largest School of Dramatic, Literature and Pedagogy in America. Summer Session, 46th year. Degrees granted. Address HARRY SEYMOUR ROSS, Dean, 20 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

SCHOOLS—United States

The Westlake School

For Girls
College Preparatory and Collegiate courses. Fully accredited. In choicest section of Los Angeles. Modern buildings. Tennis, swimming, riding, dancing, music, art, and other sports. Address JESSICA S. VANCE, Principal, 400 Westmoreland Ave., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

SCHOOLS—United States

Chauncy Hall School

Prepares boys exclusively for Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other scientific schools. Every subject taught by a specialist.
FRANKLIN T. KURT, Principal
551 Boylston St., Boston (Copley Sq.)

SCHOOLS—United States

Curtis

A School for Young Boys
51st year under original management. In the Berkshire Hills, two and a quarter hours from New York City. 30 boys from 8 to 16 years of age.
FREDERICK C. CURTIS, Principal
GERALD R. PRITTE, Headmaster
BROOKFIELD CENTER, CONN.

SCHOOLS—United States

The Ely School

for Girls
GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT
An unusual school in the beautiful country of Greenwich, Connecticut. Junior and Upper Schools. College Preparatory and Post Graduate Courses.
The Ely School offers superior advantages in Music, Art and Drama. Practical courses in Household Arts and Secretarial Training. Riding and outdoor sports.
Miss AUSTA BOYESSEN, Principal

SCHOOLS—United States

Boyesen School

4815 Drexel Boulevard
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Boarding and Day School for girls and boys. Primary, Intermediate and Grammar Departments.
Phone Drexel 6651
MISS AUSTA BOYESSEN, Principal

SCHOOLS—United States

Lake Placid Club Education Foundation

Will open a boys' school in the Adirondacks September 22. With Lake Placid Club, established in 1905, as a nucleus, and the Club's unexcelled all-year facilities, it will develop a school on modern educational lines to fit for colleges and technical schools. The Club standards will govern admission to and conduct of the school. For 1925-26 fifty boys will be admitted. Apply now for current or following years. Illustrated catalog.
Director Education Foundation
Lake Placid Club, New York

SCHOOLS—United States

Webb School

of California
A school for boys affording outdoor recreation the year round. Planned to stimulate the highest development in character, mind and body. Limited number only will be accepted. (Summer camp at Lake Arrowhead under the same supervision.) For catalog apply Thompson Webb, Head Master, Claremont, California.

SCHOOLS—United States

Berlitz School of Languages

Est. 47 Years
322 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Also Schools in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Detroit, Chicago.

SCHOOLS—United States

Kenwood—Loring

4600 Ellis Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.
DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL for GIRLS
225 girls prepared for all Colleges, Kindergartens, Primary, Intermediate and High Schools. ST. LORING, RUTH DEMONT, Principals.

SCHOOLS—United States

A College for Women in Boston

Secretarial Science and Teacher training programs based upon foundation of general academic studies. 2 years for Certificate, 4 years for Degree. Dormitories.
Dr. T. LAWRENCE DAVIS, Dean
21 Canton Street, Boston
College of Practical Arts & Letters, Boston Univ.

SCHOOLS—United States

Bordentown Military Institute

If you want your boy trained by specialists to meet the responsibilities of manhood squarely and efficiently in college or in business.
Write, telephone or visit
COL. T. D. LONDON, Principal
41st Year BORDENTOWN, N. J.

SCHOOLS—United States

Dalton Training School for Teachers

under the personal direction of MISS HELEN PARKHURST, originator of the Dalton Plan, will open in October, 1925. Full particulars on application to: CHILDREN'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, 9-19 West 72d Street, New York City

SCHOOLS—United States

Miss HARKERS School

PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA
"The Home of Stanford University"
Our school is the year round.
One hour from San Francisco.
College Preparatory and Special Courses.
Separate residence for girls from 7 to 14 years.
CATALOG UPON REQUEST

The Grade School Brass Band

Joliet, Ill.
Special Correspondence

INVALUABLE as a means of uniting home and school interests, it is difficult to realize that music in the public schools was an entirely new idea little more than half a century ago. In the beginning, school music was largely vocal; now there are, in many schools, classes in violin and piano, as well as all the different instruments that make up the brass band.

J. M. Thompson, supervisor of music in the Joliet (Ill.) public schools, organized 12 years ago, what was believed to be the first grade school brass band ever formed. It was a 24-piece band, and has since grown to include more than 100 pieces.

"Nothing better can be done in any community to unite civic interests with public schools than to perpetuate a band," said Mr. Thompson. In talking over Music Week activities, "And there is no better time to start a band than in the grades, in those years which we term the associative period. A small boy and a horn become firm friends."

In 1913, the school board invested in 24 instruments: three E flat tubas, two B flat baritones, four slide trombones, five B flat clarinets, four B flat cornets, three E flat altos, one bass drum, and two snare drums. Boys were chosen, on a merit basis, from the fourth to the seventh grades. Each was intrusted with an instrument and given instruction until he finished the eighth grade, when his instrument was returned and given to another grade boy.

"Our boys are taught on a language basis," Mr. Thompson continued. "We tell them at the outset not to blow their horns but to 'tongue' their tones and 'think music' through the instrument. It may surprise many to hear that you can play any instrument as easily as you can talk."

"Many parents are sufficiently interested in the band to purchase instruments for their boys and have them enrolled. High average of

scholarship is not required and many slow and indifferent boys have been quickened and aroused to spontaneity by the band work. The fundamental thing in our band work is spontaneity. The supervisor must have it. The assisting band master must have it. In fact, no teacher is a success without that quality.

"When the band boys graduate from the eighth grade their names are sent to the band master of the high school and they become members of the high school band. The grade teachers are again asked for names of boys who qualify and the instruments are reassigned. Selecting boys from both the A and B classes of the fifth and sixth grades, one can readily see that only five or six boys are passed on to high school each semester. In fact, not six months new recruits are playing with a fair degree of credit.

"Each year our board of education has added a few instruments, especially tubas, altos, trombones and baritones, to balance against the cornets. Many cornets, clarinets and saxophones are purchased by parents in order to enroll their boys. An interesting feature of a juvenile band is early formation and march practice. Our boys are instructed to march and practice at home. This calls for erect posture of the body and an accented stride.

"The band master gives two hours each day, four days a week, to private instruction of individuals and to band rehearsals. Under the direction of Guido Mattel, our 1923 band won the first prize of \$1000 at the Music Industries Chamber of Commerce contest in Chicago last June. And the present band is working toward a good record."

SCHOOLS—United States

Elliott School

Situated High and Dry in Beautiful Section of LOS ANGELES

Residence and Day School. Sub-Primary to twelfth grade. Individualized instruction. Environment with every educational advantage. CHARACTER BUILDING OUTDOOR EXERCISES. School open the entire year. 2418 E. COLLINS STREET, M. E. Principal. Grammar Place and Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles. Telephone 728-26.

SCHOOLS—United States

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

University School of Music

EARL V. M. ORE, A. M., Musical Director

The Faculty includes such renowned artists as THOMAS HARRISON, Harpist; JAMES HAMILTON, Tenor; ALBERT LOCKWOOD, City Mallet; MARIE BOSS BREAUX, Pianist; PALMER CHRISTIAN, Organist; SAMUEL F. LOCKWOOD, Violoncello; ANTHONY J. WHITFIRE, Violinist; WILLIAM F. MADDOX, Piano Technicians and other well known Artist-Teachers.

MANY CONCERTS are given by the world's greatest artists and musical organizations. May Festival of Six Concerts, Faculty Concerts, Union of Artists' Recitals, etc. All in Hill Auditorium, seating 3,000.

CHORAL UNION of 30 voices. Symphony orchestra of 60 players. Many student organizations. Affiliated with the University of Michigan. Tuition and general expenses reasonable.

For catalogue or other information, address CHARLES A. SINK, Secretary and Business Manager.

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Intensive courses, one and two years—Dietetics, Cafeteria and Tea room management, Millinery, Dressmaking, Costume and Millinery Design, Three Months' Resident Home-making Course.

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SCHOOLS—United States

MISS CATLIN'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

PORTLAND, OREGON

Primary Intermediate College Preparatory Courses. French taught in all Grades. Domestic Science, Music and Dramatics. Booklet on request. Tel. Beacon 5551.

For catalogue or other information, address CHARLES A. SINK, Secretary and Business Manager.

SCHOOLS—United States

Sherwood Music School

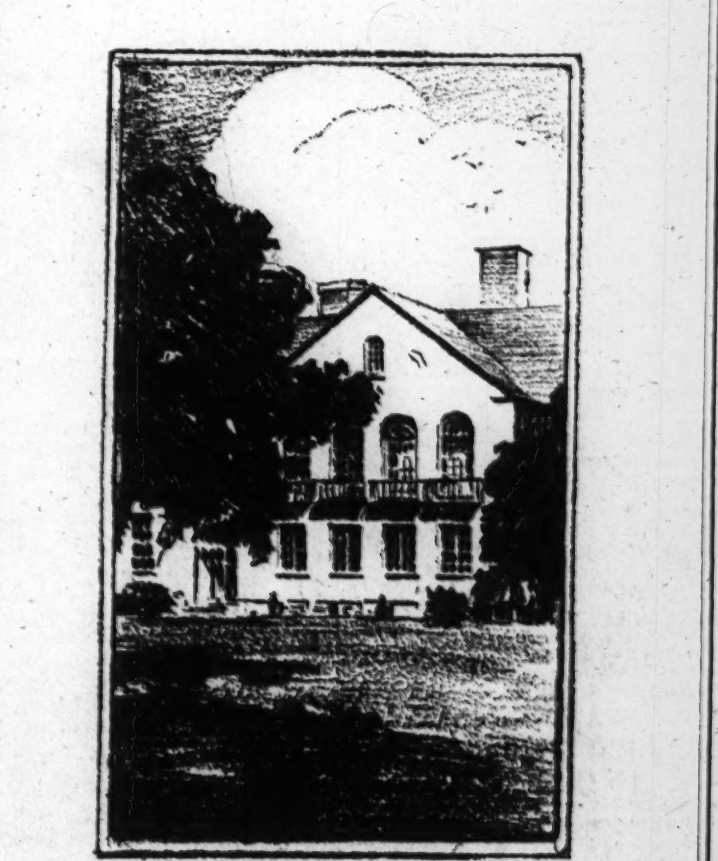
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For advanced Students and Teachers who wish to study and teach at the same time

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Lower School

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PRINCIPIA

FOUNDED 1898

St. Louis, Mo.

STEEL STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

LEAD STRONG
PRICE UPTURNPower Issues Advance to
New Peaks for
the Year

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Cheerful trade news from several industries laid the groundwork for a further advance in stock prices at the opening of today's market.

American Can led an upturn in industrial stocks, mounting more than two points to a record top at 202. Both United States and Bethlehem Steel responded to indications that second quarter earnings would be favorable. Several public utilities, including International Telephone, established new 1925 high prices.

Buying operations showed no abatement in the subsequent dealings, and gains of 1 to 3 points were noted among an assortment of public utilities, industrials and specialties.

Demand for power stocks embraced North American, Montana Power and Electric Power issues, lifting them 1 to 2 points to new peaks for the year.

Bullish demonstrations also took place during the first half hour in General Railway Signal, Savage Arms, General Electric, Royal Dutch, Otis Elevator, International Electric and American Agricultural Chemical preferred.

A fresh advance in crude rubber prices led to increased activity in the stocks. Price crossing 22 to a new high level.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with sterling unchanged at \$4.85.

Market Quiescent

After the initial display of strength, the market quieted down, although high prices took place in several high-priced issues, including Otis Elevator, which advanced 1 point, and General Electric, which advanced 1/2 point.

Price movements of several specialties reflected a hasty retreat of shorts, and a general decline in the market. The market closed at 202 1/2.

Bond Market Narrow

With bond prices easing off to 2 1/2 per cent, and funds available in the "outside" market below that, additional stimulus was supplied to trading activity today. The deliberate pace of buying operations, however, held prices within narrow limits, and left the market devoid of any special features.

Railroad issues, after yesterday's display of activity, wavered on indications that the demand of western carriers for a rate increase would be shown from 11 to 5 per cent.

Independent strength was shown, however, by Western Union, Lake Erie and Erie Railroad, which advanced 1/2 point in response to merger rumors, and by "Katy" adjustment 58 and Denver & Rio Grande 48.

A revival of interest in foreign obligations led to greater activity, but there were few important price changes in this group.

REGISTRATIONS OF
MOTORCARS SHOW
13.7 PER CENT GAIN

Motor vehicle registrations in the United States totaled 17,448,377 on July 15, 1925, a gain of 13.7 per cent over July 15, 1924, according to survey just completed by Automotive Industries.

Registrations at the end of the first six months of the year were nearly as high as the 17,005,501 recorded on Dec. 31, 1924, a gain of 13.7 per cent over last year. With six months of the year, total registrations by the end of the first six months of the year were nearly as high as the 17,005,501 recorded on Dec. 31, 1924, a gain of 13.7 per cent over last year.

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REPUBLIC STEEL
COMPANY REPORTS
LARGER EARNINGS

Republic Iron & Steel for the June 30 quarter reports net earnings after taxes and charges of \$40,306, compared with \$44,224 in the second quarter, and for six months net after taxes and charges of \$1,462,866, compared with \$1,478,000 in the first half of 1924.

Second quarter net equaled \$1.34 a share on the common, compared with \$1.25 a share in the previous quarter, and five cents a share in the second quarter of 1924. For six months earnings were equal to \$2.58 a share on common, compared with \$2.51 in the first half of 1924.

Unfilled orders on hand June 30 of finished and semi-finished products totaled 102,325 tons, compared with 140,055 tons on March 31, last, and 60,655 tons on June 30, 1924.

DECIDED SETBACK
IN CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, July 16 (AP)—Lower prices for wheat were hand-held today with cooler weather in the spring crop belt.

The fact that Liverpool quotations showed a greater decline than was looked for tended also to weaken values here. Increased demand, which appeared on the market in price, brought about only transient rallies.

Opening prices, unchanged to 1/2c lower, September \$1.51 1/2, and December \$1.51 1/2, were followed by temporary gains, and then by a decided setback, with September touching \$1.49 1/2, and December \$1.50 1/2.

Iowa crop damage reports gave strength to the corn market and oats as well. After opening at \$1.04 1/2, the corn market scored a sharp advance to \$1.06 1/2, and then by \$1.08 1/2. Oats started unchanged to 1/4c lower, September \$1.47 1/2, and December \$1.48 1/2.

Higher prices on hog and live firmness to the provision market.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—The bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

BOSTON STOCKS UNITED FRUIT

PROFITS HAVE
BIG INCREASENet Earnings for Second
Quarter Make 40 Per Cent
Gain Over 1924

United Fruit Co. earned in the second quarter approximately \$500,000 more than in the first three months, or \$1,500,000, compared with \$1,000,000. Thus in the first half of 1925, the company earned \$3,500,000 net after depreciation but before taxes, equivalent to \$13.50 a share on the 25,000,000 shares of common stock, or \$13.50 a share in the first half of 1924.

Whereas the gain in net profit in the quarter over 1924 was only something under 25 per cent, the increase in the quarter just ended was approximately 40 per cent over from \$1,000,000 last year to \$1,400,000 this year. While current business has been quite satisfactory, the comparison is unusually advantageous by reason of the fact that last year the banana market was more or less demoralized by the tremendous drop in price of sugar, so that the big earnings months, April, May and June, actually ran behind the first quarter.

Building Ship Sheds
Of the \$2,500,000 expansion in net profit of the first half of this year increased freight and passenger traffic accounted for \$1,000,000. Improved economic conditions have also helped America show in a 20 per cent improvement in general merchandising business by United Fruit. Miscellaneous items—hotels, interest, etc.—account for another \$500,000 of the gain.

The sugar department is making no money as yet, but higher sugar prices later in the year could work a considerable change. The crop is now all being shipped now building for the 1926-27 season, which is expected to be the 751,932 bag total of 1924.

Orders have recently been placed for three more boats of the refrigerated type for Elmer & Wythe, the English subsidiary, to be employed in the European or American trade. This makes a ship now building for the Elmer company, which will have upon their completion a fleet of 28.

United Fruit's fleet of 28 boats, ordered for United Fruit in 1923, La Parla, will be in the water 30 days hence. Incidentally it will have replaced the original fleet of the Diesel type originally projected.

CASH POSITION STRONG

The company continues to maintain its fine cash position. After the July dividend payment of \$1.00 a share, the company has on hand \$1,000,000 in cash and British government bonds.

With \$13.50 a share in the good United Fruit is pretty certain to get between \$20 and \$25 a share for the full year on very conservative figuring. The market price is \$13.50, and the right dividend with sugar, etc., easily bring the figure several dollars higher.

Banana prices are today lower than for many months. Conditions indicate that the volume of banana production in the world is the greatest and the prices the lowest in decades. This condition the company prefers, as with settled low prices it can with proper merchandising effort, sell more than when prices are high and production uncertain.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. H. H. & Co., New York)

Open High Low Last
July 15 23.24 23.24 23.24 23.24
Dec 23.24 23.24 23.24 23.24
Mar 23.24 23.24 23.24 23.24
May 23.24 23.24 23.24 23.24

DIVIDENDS

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American Brick Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common and 1 per cent on the preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

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PENNEY TO OPEN 100 STORES

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NEW YORK CURB

INDUSTRIALS

Selling 100 Shares of
Common Stock of
United Fruit Co.

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(Closed Issue)

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Priced to yield 6%

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H. M. Bylesby and Co.

231 South La Salle Street, Chicago

14 State Street, Boston 111 Broadway, New York

COLUMBIA GAS TO SHOW INCREASED PROFITS FOR JUNE

NEW YORK, July 16—The June report of Columbia Gas & Electric Company will show substantial improvement over 1924. This followed gain of more than \$200,000 in net earnings for May, while July's business is making an even better improvement over 1924 than June.

This situation is being reflected by strength of Columbia Gas stock, which yesterday sold above \$40 to within two points of the record high.

Electric business in the Cincinnati district in June gained over 20 per cent and the first half of July showed improvement of 25 per cent to 30 per cent over that of July, 1924.

This year industrial conditions around Cincinnati are decidedly active than in 1924, with the result that power demand is showing remarkable increases. In addition, the rate of higher gas rates is steadily put into effect in Cincinnati is adding to the company's income from that department.

OIL STOCKS SEEN AS DISAPPOINTING GROUP

The "most disappointing group in the entire list is the general character of the oil shares by professional traders. Practically all of the principal petroleum issues have been quoted within narrow and irregular limits for the last few weeks, despite such favorable trade news as steady crude and gasoline price advances in storage as a result of record-breaking consumption, and widespread crude and gasoline price advances.

Stagnation of the oil shares is said, however, to meet with approval of traders in the oil business, heavy stocks in these stocks would stimulate crude production and again disorganize the commodity market.

ENDICOTT-JOHNSON EARNINGS LARGER

NEW YORK, July 16—Improvement in the shoe manufacturing industry is reflected in the half-yearly report of the Endicott-Johnson Corporation, net profit amounting to \$1,707,012, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$3.76 a share on the common stock. This compares with \$1,723,245, or \$3.76 a share, in the corresponding period of 1924.

Net sales were \$2,652,325, a gain of \$1,181,825, surplus after dividends was \$215,785, compared with \$256,932 a year ago.

SYSTEMATIC SAVING PLAN

The Old Colony Trust Company has issued a booklet outlining "A Digested Plan for Systematic Saving" to meet the needs of the business man, professional man, the plan, in brief, provides that the investor should deposit each month, these deposits and the accrued interest to be invested by the trust company. It is possible one could start such a plan carried out for 25 years with the principal and interest invested at 4 per cent would amount to \$67,977.15. Of this amount \$30,000 represents actual money deposited and \$37,977.15 the accrued interest.

FLORIDA CEMENT PLANT

NEW YORK, July 16—The Florida Cement Plant, which is being built at the foot of the first cement plant in Florida, will be started in Tampa in about three months by the Cowham Engineering Company, Chicago, to cost \$500,000. The annual capacity will be about 2,600,000 barrels.

MAY STRIP BULGARIAN WHEAT

SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 16—The ban on exportation of wheat has been removed.

6 1/2%

Normal Federal Income Tax up to 2% paid by borrower

Federal Bond & Mortgage Co.

Federal Bond & Mortgage Bldg., Detroit

HINCKLEY & WOODS

INSURANCE

40 BROAD ST. BOSTON

GLARY AND EVERY

ANCE AT LOWEST RATES.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1888

MAY STRIP BULGARIAN WHEAT

SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 16—The ban on exportation of wheat has been removed.

DE FOREST SAYS RADIO BUSINESS IS STABILIZED

Says Talk of "Revolutionary Changes" Should Be Discontinued

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 16.—Dr. Lee De Forest, consulting engineer of the De Forest Radio Corporation, after completing a survey of the radio industry of the United States, declared that he could see nothing in the future, as far as six or eight months ahead, which would develop any revolutionary phases for the industry as a whole.

Dr. De Forest said in part: "Recent developments have been chiefly confined to the refinements of circuit design and to artistic betterments. The various standard elements from which the receivers and amplifiers are built have been amply improved in detail and simplified in manufacturing cost, but these same elements, which were essential to the radio three years ago, exist today and will exist in all essentials a year from now and probably for a much longer period. "It may be truthfully said that the

laboratory stage of the art lies behind us. We are safely in the manufacturing stage, and nine-tenths of the effort of the radio engineers of today is devoted to refinement of manufacturing processes and materials and to simplifying more durable designs of component parts. With this state of affairs the radio dealer can look confidently into the future, unquestionably for the balance of 1925, and can with assurance take the position that the art has now been very well stabilized. He can safely dismiss from his mind the bugaboo of "revolutionary changes" entailing a complete upturn in the line of established products and vague rumors regarding new and epoch-making inventions about to be revealed to a breathless public. "For example, we have heard from time to time vague rumors regarding lamp socket tubes, 110-volt tubes, etc., designed to do away entirely with storage and plate batteries and to necessitate the junking of millions of dollars worth of apparatus now considered standard. Such rumors can be classed as 'bunk.' Possibly they were designed with mischievous intent to keep the trade in a state of unrest or disastrous uncertainty.

"My advice is to dismiss without further consideration talk of that sort and to lay plans for the future on the basis of the fact that the best of what is already on the market will be further standardized, merely improved here and there in detail, and made more attractive for customers."

New Navy Transmitter Reaches Constantinople

By the Associated Press
Washington, July 16

CLEAR transmission of signals to Constantinople, a distance of over 5300 miles, is the latest accomplishment of a short wave radio set with which the Navy Department is experimenting at Lakehurst, N. J. The department announced today that the U. S. S. Scorpion, at Constantinople, had recently reported hearing the signals strongly on an 80-meter wavelength. The set had previously been heard at Honolulu, about 5000 miles distant.

der's Orchestra, 10-Dance music continued.
N.Y. San Francisco, Calif. (421 Meters)
6:30 p.m.—The Gracie and amusement information; fishermen's information; 6-Ballroom; stock market; 7-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820-1821-1822-1823-1824-1825-1826-1827-1828-1829-1830-1831-1832-1833-1834-1835-1836-1837-1838-1839-1840-1841-1842-1843-1844-1845-1846-1847-1848-1849-1850-1851-1852-1853-1854-1855-1856-1857-1858-1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1864-1865-1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-24

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81 N. Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.

**A Reminder
to Monitor Readers**
Hewett's 23rd Semi-Annual Clearance Sale of Silks and Woolsens is now in progress at both stores.
15-17 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.
445 State Street, Schenectady, N. Y.
Truth Always

Cottrell and Leonard
412 Broadway, Albany
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BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The offer of Latvia's Minister in Washington, Dr. Charles L. Seya, to begin payments on that country's debt of some \$6,000,000 to the United States is but the logical culmination of a sound and conservative financial policy, pursued since internal stability had been attained. The Latvian currency has been stabilized on a gold basis for over three years and the Government has been extremely careful to keep its expenditures within the bounds of solvency.

The New Baltic Balance

What the new states along the Baltic shore suffer from is the same "Balkanization" as afflicts the states further south. Too many political boundaries cut across the normal channels of trade. How much, for instance, would not the development of the states in the American Union have been hampered had each surrounded itself by a tariff wall? As time goes on and the war preoccupations and anxieties pass, the Europeans realize this and by political agreements try to overcome these handicaps. The various agreements as to reciprocity, transit privileges, arbitration and neutrality that have been made are but steps toward the goal of a customs union, which in turn must be one of the foundations of "a more perfect" political union.

One of the first agreements in this direction was that concluded between Latvia and Estonia in the fall of 1923. With this combination as a nucleus for a Baltic federation, the French diplomats urged their Polish allies to take contact, so as to create a northern extension, toward the Baltic, of the Little Entente. Finland was also invited to join, and there were several conferences between the foreign ministers of these states, but somehow nothing concrete was agreed upon. Finland, in particular, hesitated to bind itself to the Polish risks, preferring to seek support westward. Another obstacle was the dissension between Poland and Lithuania over the Vilna frontier, and in recent months there has been a distinct movement toward a systematic co-operation among Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the three small states with posts on the Baltic. The auspices of the new rapprochement have been British, whereas the previous attempts at a Baltic union, including Poland, had been French.

Early in May the foreign ministers of Latvia and Lithuania agreed on conventions including arbitration, timber floating and fishing, as well as certain sanitary measures, and broached the subject of a commercial treaty, which experts were later to develop. They also agreed on an exchange of university teachers and formally declared that no differences of opinion on political subjects divided the two states. Later in the same month Foreign Minister Pusta of Estonia declared publicly that he had always regarded as desirable the inclusion of Lithuania in the economic agreements between his own country and Latvia, and added the proposal that the foreign ministers of the three countries should meet in July this year.

In connection with these plans the current cruise of a strong division of the British fleet in the Baltic waters, including visits to the chief ports of these states, is not without interest. At some future date the new Baltic units fear another encroachment from Russia, and Great Britain, they believe, would be the surest protector in such an event, while the main interest of France will continue to be to guard against Germany.

Interesting surveys made in an effort to determine the causes of the tardiness with which readjustments are taking place in the prices of building materials in the United States indicate, it is announced, that prices for the average run of such commodities are just now about half way between the pre-war delivered-on-the-job basis and the peak prices of the year 1920. Attention has been called by students of this economic problem to the fact that about six and one-half years have elapsed since World War influences were first noticeable in advancing basic building material prices. This is interesting in connection with the fact that following the Civil War in the United States thirteen years elapsed before building material prices actually returned to pre-war levels.

Readjusting Building Material Costs

Of course, this apparent coincidence in timing an important process is not due to the operation of any fixed or known economic law. Just why it should require thirteen years in one case, and what is now estimated to be a similar prospective period to accomplish the same thing more than a half a century later, is not explained. Possibly it is not easily explainable upon any logical or convincing basis. It is certain, as everyone will agree, that the economic disturbances in the United States due to the emergencies of the late war were not comparable in their disastrous effects to those caused by the conflict between the states of the north and south. It has been regarded as unavoidable that, during periods of war and succeeding periods of reconstruction, the purchasing power of the dollar is lessened. That is the economic reason for the high price, or apparent high price of building materials today, just as it is the cause of the extremely high cost of labor entering into the construction of buildings.

But it is noticeable that there has been a greater advance in the readjustment of material costs than in the cost of labor. The artisan and his helper hold an important strategic position in the friendly contest which is now being waged between property owners who are willing and anxious to build and the manufacturers and producers of building materials. The temptation of the builders probably is to suspend operations until the prices of the two commodities in which they are interested, material and labor, are substantially reduced. It is probable that a complete suspension of building would, by making employment at present high wages impossible, cause a marked reduction in wage scales, or at

least in the premiums now being paid by many employers. But while this reduction was being forced a tremendous economic hardship would be placed upon the producers and manufacturers, and this, in due time, would surely react upon the buyers of materials and the employer of labor.

The manufacturers of building materials, whether of steel, lumber, brick or what not, are obliged to look a long distance ahead in preparing and marketing their products. While these manufacturers operate largely upon current demand, it is equally true that they are preparing always for future deliveries, and if the demand suddenly ceases today the result may be felt in a shortage of production six months or a year hence, when the demand is brisk and insistent. Then, as in bidding for labor, the buyer may be compelled to pay a premium far in excess of what, even in times of inflation, would be deemed a fair price. So the artisans and laborers employed in the building industry seem quite convinced that they are in an advantageous position. It matters little to them whether or not the price of materials is lowered. If the houses in which they live cost them more in rent than formerly, they simply even the score by charging the owners more for building them. It is the tenant or buyer who is neither owner nor builder who carries the long end of the load.

Almost since the day when it was first attempted to enforce the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the manufacture, importation or sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, it has been persistently claimed by those opposed to the law that its observance tended directly to the increased use of so-called narcotic drugs and proportionately to an increase in the number of persons addicted to their use. The claim has been repeatedly advanced by those affiliated with the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment in their campaign waged in the effort to induce Congress, by some subterfuge or method not yet made clear, to circumvent the accepted terms of the organic act and its interpretation by the highest court by the enactment of a provision permitting the sale of beer and wine. But these propagandists have, apparently quite wisely, refrained from producing anything in the form of convincing data which would establish their contention that prohibition has been effective in popularizing the use of such habit-forming drugs, or even in increasing their use by so-called addicts.

No doubt those who have been advancing these claims are congratulating themselves that they were cautious enough to deal only in glaring generalities. For now comes the enlightening report of the Foreign Policy Association, submitted to Brig.-Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States in charge of prohibition enforcement, in which it is shown that the use of drugs had not increased since the Volstead Act was passed. "It is the experience of every authority," writes Miss Christina Merriman, secretary of the association named, "that prohibition has had no effect whatsoever on the prevalence of drug addiction in the United States." She continues: "Not only is there no evidence to show that prohibition has increased drug addiction, but, according to the United States Public Health Service and the Federal Narcotic Division, the drug habit has probably decreased since prohibition."

These conclusions are commended to the serious consideration of all persons interested in ascertaining the truth regarding what has been deemed an extremely important phase of the enforcement problem. Distressing pictures have been devised of a great nation gradually yielding to the influences of noxious drugs more destructive to morals and decency than alcohol itself. While it has been insisted by the enemies of prohibition that there is as much liquor consumed in the United States as before the law prohibiting its use was enacted, it has at the same time been claimed that the inability to obtain liquor has driven thousands to the use of forbidden narcotic drugs. The argument might have been persuasive from either angle had not its falsity been apparent from the first. The American people have been asked to believe something that is not true simply because of the desire of a few to restore, by subterfuge, the traffic in beer and wine, even in the face of the boast that the gaining of such a concession would be but the first step in the determined effort to nullify or repeal the Eighteenth Amendment.

The findings of the Foreign Policy Association, which has performed a really valuable public service in this respect, are based, it should be understood, upon a survey made in many of the larger cities of the country, as well as in penitentiaries, hospitals, the Public Health Service, and in the departments and bureaus of the Government charged with the duty of enforcing the law forbidding the traffic in narcotics. It is particularly interesting to note that, according to the report of the United States Public Health Service, there has been a steady decrease in the number of so-called drug addicts since the year 1900. No less important is the testimony of Dr. Alexander Lambert of Bellevue Hospital, New York. He says:

I have several times published a statement of my own experience, that prohibition has not increased drug addiction and that drug addiction has diminished during the years of prohibition. I know of my own personal knowledge that I do not see so many persons addicted to heroin and morphine in Bellevue as I formerly did. Before prohibition, one-third of the patients in Bellevue went through the alcoholic wards; that is, there were about 15,000 alcoholics a year in Bellevue. Last year there were 5942 of these. Formerly 2 or 3 per cent were drug addicts. Last year there were noted 145 in drug addiction.

Those who observe the tactics of the guerrilla warfare which is being carried on by the snipers of the anti-prohibition camps will be interested to learn just what ruse they will next adopt. One after another their ingeniously contrived offensives have been turned aside by simple statements of the truth. There is not much that remains to be magnified into even a plausible argument against prohibition. The pitiful drug

addict was once regarded as a more or less convincing "terrible example" of the declared evils of sumptuary legislation.

Nobody can doubt, in spite of the fighting in Morocco, that the French Government and the French people are sincerely desirous of making peace, not only with Abd-el-Krim but with Germany. If the Moroccan war has served any purpose, it is to prove that the French people are more than ever anti-militarist and pacific in their intentions. It is not only the Socialists—to say nothing of the Communists—who have protested, but the bulk of the French Nation has looked on at what the Government represented to be a disagreeable necessity with real anxiety. The people have shown that they are opposed to any conflict, and from every part of France protests have poured in.

Obviously, it is easier to get into such scrapes than to get out of them, and the view of the Government is that there must be no humiliation of the French forces in Morocco, because such humiliation would weaken the hold of France, not only on the Chérifien Protectorate but on older colonies, such as Algeria. They have misgivings, too, as to disturbances in Syria and elsewhere. One cannot minimize the difficulties of the responsible authorities. Probably no Cabinet could have behaved differently.

But the welcome sign is that, if the Government feels obliged to fulfill a painful duty, war of any sort is beyond doubt exceedingly unpopular in France. It is only necessary to make the accusation of imperialism for the Government to totter. Imperialism, in whatever form it may be manifested, is under a cloud in France. The smallest admission of a desire of conquest would be sufficient to bring down the strongest cabinet. If the people will consent to defensive measures, they will certainly not consent to any aggressive measures, and they clamor unmistakably for the early conclusion of peace with the Rifians.

One may see the same mood demonstrated in the attempt of the French Government to placate Germany by evacuating the Ruhr. The decision to begin these operations, without waiting for the date appointed in the London Agreement, was very welcome. The French people are anxious to liquidate all doubtful adventures that stir up animosity, and they hope that the negotiations respecting German disarmament and the peace pact will thus be facilitated.

It is noted with approval that France is willing to agree to the German proposal of a pact and to make whatever concessions are necessary. It is true that the negotiations are as yet in an early stage and that the precise form which the pact will take must be the subject of discussion. It is natural that the authorities should place their demands as high as possible for bargaining purposes, but it is hardly to be questioned that concessions which are demonstrated to be essential will be made. Objections could be taken to this and to that point, but such objections are futile and unhelpful, because on the main issues it is already clear that the countries most concerned are of one mind.

Altogether, as we read them, the writing on the wall of international diplomacy is of an encouraging character. The peoples are opposed to conflict: they are athirst for peace and the governments must take heed of their demands.

Editorial Notes

Under the heading, "Connecticut's Treeless Steppes," the Waterbury (Conn.) Democrat comments amusingly upon a recent statement in The Christian Science Monitor to the effect that there are no mountains and but little hilly country in the Nutmeg State. "We shudder to think that from the hallowed halls of Boston, the home of the baked bean, Cabot, cod and culture, could come this utterance," it wrote in part, adding, "We would be delighted to take the writer, who says Connecticut isn't hilly, on a hiking tour." It continues:

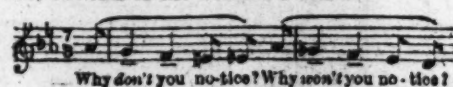
True, we don't offer to the cynical tourist a Matterhorn or a Mt. McKinley. Nor can we boast an Annapurna or a Niagara or even a Bridal Veil Falls. But we can offer within our narrow compass more undulations than a watermelon has seeds.

All apologies to Connecticut! But the general thought of the Monitor editorial in question, which was published under the heading, "Connecticut Sets a Pace in Forestry," was so kindly to that State that we feel justified in reproducing its concluding paragraph:

If little Connecticut, with its teeming industrial towns mainly renowned for driving utilitarianism, can catch such a vision of a better and more beautiful as well as more prosperous future, and apply it to actual accomplishments, why should not other and larger commonwealths with greater areas of cheaper lands do the same?

Some letters which have appeared in The Times of London on a wood-pigeon's concert call to notice a fascinating line of thought. The correspondence was started by The Times' music critic, who wrote that a wood-pigeon in the neighborhood was asking him plaintively why The Times did not notice his concert. He continued:

His intervals are not amenable to accurate notation on the staff, but this is the nearest I can do:



It is accurate at least as regards time and phrasing. But then started the discussion. Says one correspondent, commenting upon the statement that the bird is asking for notice:

Whenever I have shown the least interest in him or his song, he has evinced his dislike by beating a hasty retreat. His plaint, which is at this moment resounding throughout a grove of beechen grove, seems rather to fit the following words: "My toe ha-rts, Betty! My toe ha-rts, Betty, Oh!"

And then another writes, "Now let me give you the Scottish version." He adds:

It is many years ago, in the early 'sixties, in fact, while in a country district of Dumfriesshire repete with wood-pigeons, I used to hear our neighbours' account of what they sang. It was invariably, "Tak' twa coos, Davie; tak' twa coos, Davie; Tak'."

English Letters

By HENRY STACE

The private and sometimes intimate letters preserved in the Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, some of them from half-forgotten or quite obscure correspondents, others from writers of more or less famous names, have a fascination for the general reader, apart from their value to historical students, for whom, primarily, the Reports are issued. They are sometimes at once tantalizing and delightful. They tantalize, partly because it is a mere matter of chance whether the writers possess the particular kind of skill which makes them most interesting to us, and partly because every hint they give us of the life of their times reminds us of the much more that has been lost.

They pass complacently in silence over so much of which we should like to be told; over so much which was once known to everyone, and has long sunk into the category of what is known to no one, because no one has thought it worth while to put the trivial and commonplace on record. They are so blandly unaware that for us the value of an old letter is often due to the very fact that in it the writer has turned away from what he thinks important, to the relaxation of passing on the trivialities of his daily life to an intimate and indulgent correspondent.

But it would be ungrateful to grumble over what these old letters do not tell us, when they contain so much to delight us. They give us little momentary glimpses of the past which we cannot obtain from any other source. Reading them, we have the sense of peering through a little rent in the dense fog of oblivion, and of seeing through it, remote but still vivid, a tiny corner of some forgotten life magically preserved for us in all its homely detail by happy chance.

In his own written words we see the very man as once he was, better than any description by another hand, however skilled and candid, could give him to us; we catch his very accent as he speaks of some hope or ambition long ago realized or frustrated, we see some of the threads binding his life to the lives of other people, of whom we know nothing, and a little touch of the warmth of his affection for the friend or lover to whom he wrote comes to us out of the printed page.

Old letters have besides a value as an adjunct to ordinary historical reading, which can hardly be overrated. To peep here into the life of a lady of fashion, there into the days of some courtier and poet of the Restoration, or into the study of a scholar, or politician, and discover a little of the thoughts and interests which made up the pattern of their existence, and the verbal beneficence of a pair of lovers, or the correspondence of a husband and wife of long ago, helps us to gain a truer sense of historical proportion.

The perusal of such letters, indeed, gives us a real and immediate perception of the great mass of individual lives underlying the broad current of historical events which is too apt to fill the whole of our view when we look backward, and it shows us that small place which the most striking of those events occupied in the thoughts of people with whom they were contemporary.

The activity of modern scholars in making such material available for the general public is, therefore, particularly entitled to our gratitude, and we are fortunate in receiving from an appreciative and discerning editor a selection (An English Letter Book, compiled by Francis Bickley, London, Guy Chapman, 10s. 6d.) from the great mass of letters contained in the Reports.

It includes about 130, most of them dealing wholly with the personal concerns of the writers, and some practical, sentimental, gossiping, friendly or hostile; they cover the greater part of four centuries (1475 to 1830); and within the limits imposed by the lack of

literacy among the poorer classes in earlier times, they are from writers of all classes, of all ages, and of both sexes.

Where we do find a reference in them to historical events, it is usually to some personal aspect of these, as in the pathetic letter from Cardinal Wolsey to Stephen Gardiner, written from Esher in the day of his downfall, begging for one of Gardiner's "consolatory letters." But there is a rare example of purely political enthusiasm, in a letter from one John Bampfild, written in 1631. Bampfild was an ardent and optimistic Parliamentarian, and thought the golden age was about to appear, ushered in by political action. "The news of these times are so excellent, that he deserves not to breathe this British air who prayeth not God heartily for them," he cries. "For ever be this Parliament renowned for so great achievements, for we dream now of nothing more than a golden age."

Not many sound a note of such naive enthusiasm, though a Bishop of Raphoe, writing to an unknown correspondent, supplies us with a similar example from the other camp. "Sir, let it ring through all Ireland what is as clear as the sun; that the Irish nation must stand or fall with King Charles."

There is a graver and a nobler tone in a letter of 1643 to Lord Hopton, from Sir William Waller. They were on opposite sides in the civil war, and Waller as he writes is torn between the claims of friendship and duty. "That great God who is the searcher of my heart, knows with what a sad sense I go upon this service, and with what a perfect hatred I do this war, without any enemy." We are both upon the stage and must act the parts that are assigned to us in this tragedy; let us do it in a way of honour and without personal animosities.

Among so much of interest it is difficult to know which to pick out. Here among others known to literary fame, is Sir John Suckling, soldier, courtier, conspirator, dramatist and poet, with a letter which is an elaborate tissue of literary conceits; perhaps its artificiality tells us why so little of his writing has survived. Few today know anything of it beyond the scraps which are without its restraint, "If she be not fair for me, What care I how fair she be?" Sir John appears to have been less robust than his verse might suggest, for he is said once to have submitted tamely to chastisement by a rival in love.

Here too is a lover of the long ago, one John Russell, who writes to his lady in the grand manner. "I do not so much breathe as sigh, this is the condition I have been in ever since I saw you last, since, Madam, it is in your power to take me off this rack, concern your generosity very much not to use cruelty to one who cries you quarter." The lady, Oliver Cromwell's youngest daughter, not to be outdone, replies in the strain which was no doubt expected of her, with such easy mastery of the language that she removes any touch of the mawkish. It is especially pleasant to come upon the letters of two Eton schoolboys, one of whom finds Eton "very easy school." The great Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, appears here, with a characteristic piece of over the top of the letter, the business of the letter, Tolpuddle, Walpole writes charmingly of his happiness in his retirement among the oaks and beeches of Houghton, and Nelson dates a letter from the Victory, off Toulon.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Rome, July 16

Orders issued by the Commissary-General of Emigration show that during the coming fiscal year the Italian quota of immigrants into the United States will consist of wives who intend to join husbands established there, and of the year's intending emigrants who were authorized to depart but were prevented by the excess over the allowable number. The Commissary advises all local prefects that Washington's preferential quota for the year has been reduced to 1730, and that preference has been given to families of American citizens and agricultural experts. To meet the need, about 800 places will be assigned to wives, "independent of their husbands," have been long separated from their husbands, and whose husbands, on affidavit, are able to maintain them in the new world. Allowance is also made within the 800 figure for children, sons up to 15 years, and daughters unmarried. The agriculturalists forming the quota balance will, as above indicated, consist of those disappointed in the last fiscal year.

The question of the journalistic activities of cabinet ministers, while holding office as ministers of the Crown, has not yet been raised in Italy, nor is there any likelihood that it will ever come up. That the present government was formed it was a custom for members of the Cabinet to abstain from any activity other than that connected with their high offices, and although there was no special law or written rule on the matter, it was considered undignified for the King's ministers to contribute articles to newspapers on the private life of the day, as these might be interpreted as an indication of the general policy of the Cabinet. A change, however, has taken place in the past three years, and articles duly signed by ministers and under-secretaries appear now and again in reviews dealing mainly with politics. For instance, in the last number of Gerarchia, the monthly magazine of the Premier's own paper, Il Popolo d'Italia, there are articles by the Prime Minister himself and by Luigi Federzoni, the Minister for Home Affairs. This is perhaps due to the fact that most of the members of the Fascist Government once belonged to the journalistic class and find it difficult to abandon altogether their old profession.

Is Italy really in a position to meet her war debts to the American and British Governments, and will the funding negotiations with the creditor countries lead to a satisfactory solution of the problem? This is the question which every Italian, be he a politician, an industrialist, a banker or the ordinary man-in-the-street, puts to his friend. The answer, in nine cases out of ten, is in the negative to the first question, and is full of circumspection in regard to the second. Obviously, Italy adopted a determined view of the problem, when the question first arose, and now it is too late to change it. While every patriotic Italian makes it a point to defend, as it is naturally his duty, the thesis of a considerable reduction of the war debts in Italy's favor, no one ever dares to examine the other side of the problem and hence the claims of America and Britain, which are qualified usually with the word "unjustified," are generally rejected without any discussion.

It is still believed here that the problem of interallied debts is indissolubly connected with reparations, and that Italy is unable to pay a single penny more than she is able to obtain from Germany and from the other former enemy countries. Senator Luigi Einaudi, who is regarded as the leading Italian economist, writes that it is time that the men responsible for the economic government of Italy and France should cease to reiterate the formula, "We will pay," and should substitute for it the formula, "We will pay within the limits of possibility." If in saying this, he adds, we cut a bad figure, it is better to do so at once and not drag a leaden weight forever. As interest or installments of capital on the 25,000,000,000 gold lire which represent her total indebtedness to the United States and Great Britain. A good third of Italy's gold reserves is already deposited in the hands of the creditor countries, and Italy cannot be deprived of the rest without causing a fresh fall of the lira.

The marriage of the second daughter of King Victor Emanuel and Queen Elena of Italy, Princess Mafalda of Savoy, and Prince Philip of Hesse will take place at the summer residence of the Italian Royal family at Racconigi, next September. The official announcement of the betrothal of the Princess was well received by the Italian people, who consider it a love match in which politics has had no part. Prince Philip, who is twenty-eight years of age and who during the last months of the war was

chosen by the German Emperor as a possible king of Finland, has had very little contact with the court of his uncle, the Emperor Wilhelm II. When the war broke out he was still a student and under the care of a tutor. After the war, in which he fought with distinction, the Prince occupied himself with the study of architecture, toward which he had always a great inclination. The German Gothic temples, the towers, the vaults, the sarcophagi of the German kings and grand dukes, the treasures of old Germany have all been exhaustively and diligently visited by the young Prince and recorded in fine sketches. It was during his visit to Rome, made in connection with his studies, that he met the Princess Mafalda. This is the first time in the history of the House of Savoy that one of its members, who are all Roman Catholics, will marry into a family of a different religion.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the Monitor responsible for facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Spiritual Ideals of America"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Having just read with deepest interest the letter in your issue of July 8, and being in the most hearty sympathy with its author, E. N. H. of Chicago, and with the editor, I am writing to carry the thought to the next stage.

F. L. M. is quoted as saying, "When, oh when, are we going to teach truth, law, kindness, etc., as we teach spelling, reading, writing and mathematics?" E. N. H. is most certainly correct in the assertion that "F. L. M. has reduced the keynote of the education of the young to the courses of study were worked out along this line, 'the spiritual ideals of America' would not rust for lack of use in the daily lives of her citizens, and the operation of the Golden Rule would not be the exception, but rather the inalienable natural right of life. And just as certainly E. N. H. is right in declaring, 'I believe it is not justice to the child or the state to neglect this moral training.'"

It is not by teaching "spiritual ideals" that the good desired can be gained. The criminals in the prisons of the United States and the bandits in its streets have been taught these ideals in the schools and know perfectly well what is right and what is wrong, but the difficulty is that the teaching of ethics has been academic, not practical, as with reading, writing and arithmetic, which is doing the thing to be learned, over and over and over again, a thousand times.

Quite the contrary, indeed, the schools, while teaching ethics to be recited, teach and foster crime by constant practice. Young children are by nature innocent and in favor of all that is just and right, but the schools knock such things out as fast as they receive them. An unpurified little one sees a wrong done, and by the very force of his natural goodness wishes to do what he can to check it. He reports it to his teacher, and is instantly frowned on and told that he is a tattletale and a sneak. Thus he is compelled to witness wrongdoing and deprive of any means to help right.

Another child, who has started on his criminal career, has nothing to check him, and is, in fact, by this process of the schools encouraged to develop his criminal practices while he is learning to recite the best things, the most righteous things, in the language, and the child who would stop him by this same process of the schools encouraged to do wrong himself.

The wrong of this thing is far greater than can be told in the limits of such a letter as this, but the remedy is exceedingly simple and effective.

Ordinary school government is monarchy, with all its banal influence. For the War Department of the United States, I have converted more than 3500 schoolroom monarchies into righteous republics, in which the little citizens stop crime at its very source. For the Department of the Interior, I have done the same for a large number of schools. Between Jan. 4 and June 4, 1925, I changed the monarchies in 135 school buildings (practically all the elementary schools) in the District of Columbia, into republics, in the spirit and by the plan of the Constitution of the United States. By the way, it ever occurs to you that the Constitution has a spirit? No democracy on earth can make a success except in the spirit of the Golden Rule, and that is the spirit of America's Constitution.

I invite every reader of this letter who approves this work to support me, morally and by every means in his power, to give the joy and all the blessings of citizenship to all the little ones—and large ones, too—in the United States and in every land. WILSON L. GILL, Mount Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.